EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company

ROCK SPRINGS RELIANCE WINTON
SUPERIOR HANNA

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NOVEMBER, 1938

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 15 NOVEMBER, 1938 NUMBER 11

Report of President's Commission on Industrial Relations in Great Britain and Sweden

SOME months ago the President of the United States appointed a Commission of eminent Americans to study and report on labor-employer relations as they exist in Great Britain. Later, the same Commission was requested to make a similar study of industrial relations in Sweden. Both reports have been submitted to the Secretary of Labor and have received the unqualified approval of the President.

Believing, as we do, that the labor-industrial relations that exist in our own country could be much improved by following some of the proven practices in effect in Great Britain and Sweden, we have attempted to abstract the salient features of both reports. Frankness compels the statement that we think that the Swedish practice is superior to that of Great Britain. We will deal with the British report first, presenting the high points only.

The British Report

In Great Britain an employment contract, or collective agreement does not mean an agreement between an employer and a union, but between an employers' association and a union or a group of unions. In substance, employer organization matches worker organization.

Enforcement of collective contracts is not provided for under the law. Both sides agree that they should not be, but that their validity should rest on the good faith of the parties to the contracts. Inter-union disputes are minimized by acceptance of the principle that no union has an exclusive right to organize any class of workers. Acceptance by one union of members from another union engaged in a labor dispute is "not done."

Unions or their officers may not be sued for restraint of trade, or for wrongful acts of their members in the conduct of a trade dispute. Such immunity does not prevent legal action against individual wrongdoers, and the statutory immunity of trade unions from suits does not apply in the case of illegal strikes or lockouts, as defined in the "Trades Disputes and Trade Union Act of 1927;" that is where the strike is designed or calculated to coerce the Government, either directly or by inflicting hardship on the community. From 1875, the British laws have contained special penalties with respect to depriving the public of essential services, (particularly water, gas, and electricity) during industrial disputes.

Registrations of unions is provided for but is not required. Those registering obtain certain advantages and take on certain obligations. All unions, whether registered or not, must file with the Registrar an account of its political funds. About one-half of the unions are registered.

Peaceful picketing is permitted, but all intimidation is banned. Permissible picketing is defined by successive Acts of Parliament as attending by one or more persons acting on their own behalf, or on behalf of a trade union or of an individual employer or firm, in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute at or near the house where a person resides, or works or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place, in order merely to obtain or communicate information, or to peacefully persuade any person to work or abstain from working (Act of 1906), provided that they do not so attend in such number or otherwise in such manner as to be calculated to intimidate any person in such house or place, or to obstruct the approach thereto or egress therefrom, or to lead to a breach of the peace.

In the case of strikes involving at the outset enough workers to make a continued operation of a plant impractical, employers almost invariably shut down their plants and do not attempt to operate until the controversy has been settled by negotiation. Several reasons for this practice were given. In the first place, in the strongly organized industries it is difficult to obtain replacements, but even where organization is not extensive there is a general feeling among workers and employers that "the job belongs to the man" and that it is

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not right for men to take, or to be asked to take, the jobs of their fellows. Secondly, collective bargaining having been generally accepted, there is confidence on both sides that the controversy will be settled by peaceful negotiations, and a desire on both sides to effect a resumption of work under circumstances as free from bitterness as possible, so that future strife may be avoided.

It follows from these policies that discrimination against strikers and their leaders, if not wholly eliminated, is reduced to insignificance. In the case of strikes involving only a portion of a plant, the plant may be operated with the men who remain at work, but they are not usually asked by the employer to do the work of the men on strike; order is generally preserved and men are not forcibly prevented by picket lines from going to or coming from their work.

Unauthorized strikes occur from time to time, but the unions generally act to put the men back. Closed shop contracts are exceptional, but in some industries the closed shop exists in practice without express agreement, the employers preferring the employes be union members. The "check off" is likewise exceptional, the principal "check off" in force is within the shipping industry, applying to seamen and firemen, and only when the men themselves sign individual authorities therefor. Several union representatives told the Commission that they were opposed to the "check off" in principle.

Arbitration in which the parties are bound either by law or contract to accept the award is rare, and is favored by neither employers nor unions. The Minister of Labor is, however, called upon at times to appoint impartial arbitrators, a panel of qualified and experienced citizens who are willing to serve as such maintained for this purpose. The existence of this panel and the known high character of the men carried thereon creates confidence and accounts for arbitration provisions being written into agreements. The Ministry also maintains a staff of full-time trained conciliators who keep in intimate touch with industrial conditions in their respective areas. These conciliators try to anticipate trouble and forestall same. When trouble occurs they try to shorten the period by inducing settlements. They have no mandatory power, their success depending wholly on their skill.

It should be understood that while the condition of labor in Great Britain and in fact the whole world was pitifully low in the beginning of the 19th century, labor union development began as far back as 1825, when the law against combinations was repealed. The growth of trade union membership in Great Britain is shown below:

1892.....1,576,000	1925.....5,506,000
1900.....2,022,000	1933.....4,389,000
1914.....4,145,000	1936.....5,308,000
1920.....8,347,000	

The reason for the extraordinary membership shown for 1920 is not set forth in the report, the membership for 1936, 5,308,000, representing roughly one-third of the workers estimated as eligible for union membership. At the end of 1936, there were 266 general federations of employers' associations, designed to cover the whole of an industry or service, and to deal exclusively with labor matters. In addition there were 1550 other such employers' associations, chiefly of a local or district character, many of these affiliated with the general associations.

The British labor situation is conducted on a more permanent basis than exists in this country. This is readily explainable by the fact that until the advent of the N. R. A., many employers successfully opposed the unions and denied the theory of collective bargaining. More recently, legislation has been enacted which is distinctly in favor of such labor as had political backing, while other labor organizations who were not so well favored, have protested vociferously against the alleged partisan character of the decisions rendered, such complaints perhaps equal in number and intensity to those made by employers. The history of labor in this country has been a continuously recurring succession of "ups and downs," rising and falling with the business barometer, much of the more recent troubles experienced resulting from political opportunism. It must not, however, be considered that labor has been the sole offender. In Great Britain the employer element has perhaps more fully learned its social obligations. The great strike of 1926, when all transport workers came out in support of the coal miners rather shocked the majority of the people, employers, workers and the citizenry generally. The transport strike was called off after nine days, and though the coal strike went on for some months, public opinion rose so strong against general strikes that the labor laws were amended so as to discourage same. The British people in whose bosom "human rights" were cradled, loudly asserted that "all the people" had rights that transcended in importance any industrial controversy.

That portion of the Commission's report which dealt with social legislation, or in other words, human rights, is so broad and concise as to warrant its publication in full. In Great Britain every employer and every employe now thinks in terms of the rights and welfare of the people as a whole, and there are few charges of "industrial royalists" or "labor communists," terms bandied about promiscuously in this country. We quote the Commission:

> "We were informed by many workers and employers that the social legislation enacted during the present century had improved conditions in Great Britain, and had created an atmosphere in which harmonious employer and worker relations could be developed. How great or little this effect has been we do not attempt to say. The most important social legislation deals with unemployment insurance, old age insurance, medical aid with sickness compensation and improved housing. Unem-

ployment insurance, begun in 1911, now covers over 13,000,000 workers, with equal contributions from workers, employers and the Government. In 1934 Parliament gave unemployment assistance to those workers whose unemployment benefits under the insurance plan had been exhausted. Health insurance with medical aid has also been in effect many years. This fund is sustained by equal contributions from the worker and the employer, with Government aid. Old age insurance on a basis of equal contributions from workers and employers with grants from the Government has been in effect many years. This has recently been extended to a higher income group on a voluntary basis.

"One of the most important of the social services tending to improve the industrial relations is better housing, of which much has been done in England by private companies, many without subsidy, some with; and much has been done by municipalities and local boards with assistance from the Government.

"The co-operative movement should also be mentioned as a factor in decreasing the cost of the necessaries of life, especially to the workers. There are now almost 8,000,000 members of the retail co-operative societies with sales of over one billion dollars per year.

"While the available strike statistics are set forth in Appendix E, we do not feel that we can safely draw generalizations from them. We can, however, state with certainty that among the persons we conferred with there was a common feeling of confidence in the existing methods of handling industrial relations and that in those industries where collective bargaining between national unions and national associations of employers have long been established, strikes had been rare, and in a few instances non-existent (with the exception of the general strike in 1926), since the very beginnings of the collective bargaining arrangements.

"There is a real determination upon the part of national officers and individual members of the employers organizations and of the trade unions to employ to the full the system of voluntary national agreements and to make these function as effectively as possible. In the last analysis, the continuing value of these agreements outweighs with both sides any particular dispute.

"The national unions have great stability without which such machinery could not continuously function. This stability, we think, may be explained by a number of factors. In the first place, in many of the unions the administrative officers are not subject to annual election but are appointed during good behavior by an elected executive council or board (normally elected each year), and in practice they generally continue in office until retired, provision being made for automatic retirement at a certain age with a pension. Measured in terms of the men's wages and superannuation benefits (which are provided by most of the larger unions) the salaries and retirement pensions of the officials compare favorably. With reasonably assured tenure these men acquire knowledge of the problems of their industries through repeated personal contacts with the employers and through the process of negotiating national agreements. The large funds administered by the principal unions in the way of unemployment, sickness and accident, superannuation, funeral and other benefits may furnish an additional element of stability.

"Improved industrial relations in Great Britain have been reflected in the trend of hours of work which have been reduced, during the last 20 years, from 54 to 48 or in some cases less, and by the changes in the real wage level which for manufacturing and railways has risen approximately 16 per cent since 1924, according to the figures of the Ministry of Labour. These factors, together with improved machinery, better technology and improved organization of industry, have contributed to a higher standard of living.

"Finally, and most important, the acceptance and general practice of collective bargaining on an industry basis places upon the employers and workers organizations, because of the sheer numbers of men and the magnitude of interests involved, a peculiarly heavy responsibility calculated by its very nature to call forth patience, understanding, and a desire to make and keep agreements and to achieve industrial peace."

To our mind the real heart of the above quotation, lies in the fact that British labor has in its selection of representatives, abandoned the theory of "political opportunism," substituting "career men" at reasonable salaries, with provision for retirement with pension.

The Swedish Report

Sweden has a population of six and one-quarter millions of people. Only a few years ago it was an almost wholly agricultural country. Then came the development of forest products and metals which exist in large quantities. Later the fabrication of metals in various forms came along, and now from 33 to 40 per cent of the total industrial production is exported; fifty per cent of the exports are forest products and thirty-five per cent consist of metals and metal fabrications.

Workers' organizations appeared in the eighties, and not until 1888 was a small federation of unions in the metal industry established. In 1898, several national unions combined, forming a national confederation of Swedish trade unions. In June, 1938, the confederation included forty-two trade union federations with 7,135 local unions, having a total of approximately 850,000 workers, or about sixty-

five per cent of those engaged in like employment, (domestic workers excluded).

The confederation has accumulated a reserve fund of about $30,000,000 in our money, out of which benefits are paid to members in case of a strike or lockout. No comparable fund has ever been accumulated by any of the much larger confederations in this country.

In the beginning the craft union was quite universal. Since 1909, the confederation has shown a preference for organization and collective bargaining on an industry basis, and most of the constituent unions are today functioning on an industrial basis. Each of these unions carries on collective bargaining for all of the workers in its own industry. Craft unions do, however, exist in the building, printing and other trades, and at times the craft unions work together as a group or federation with the employers' organization in their industry. Taken as a whole, Swedish labor other than agricultural and domestic, is highly organized and well financed.

The organization status in Swedish labor circles is well paralleled by the employers. Both sides lean to strong comprehensive organization work. In 1896, the Swedish Engineering Employers Association was formed by the manufacturers of machinery products, such as automobiles, ball bearings, electrical apparatus and appliances, machine tools, etc.; the purpose that of protecting the employers from the employes' unions. After a general strike in 1902, the Swedish Employers Federation was formed, and in 1917, the Engineering Employers' Association joined the Federation which now includes 5,000 employer members, employing nearly 400,000 workers. The Employers' Federation maintains a reserve of $6,250,000, and in addition a guarantee fund of $16,250,000. If a member becomes involved in a strike or lockout approved by the Federation, he is entitled to receive benefit payments from the Federation funds. The Federation has power to order a lockout and every member of the Federation is bound to obey the order "on pain of damages" and of forfeiting his rights in the Federation.

The Employers Federation is not so inclusive as the Confederation of Trade Unions, many of the smaller employers preferring to stay out, following, however, the agreements made with the unions as to rates of pay and working conditions. For agriculture, forestry, shipping, private railroads, hotels and restaurants, and many minor industries, there are independent employes' organizations covering some 50,000 workers, these smaller organizations working closely with the larger federation.

The Employers Federation, soon after it was organized, decided that the course of events provided sufficient ground for the recognition of trade unions and the regulation of conditions of employment by collective agreement. At the end of 1906 an agreement was reached between the Employers Federation and the Confederation of Trade Unions whereby the employers undertook to respect the workers' right to organize, while the workers recognized the employers' right to manage the undertaking and to engage and dismiss workers without regard to whether they were union members or not.

The closed shop theory which is so strongly stressed by many unions in this country was investigated by the President's Commission, who said:

> "This agreement between the Employers Federation and the Confederation of Trade Unions, the substance of which is incorporated in the basic agreements for the several industries, excludes the closed shop in plants belonging to members of the Employers Federation, and we found no closed shop contracts with employers not members of the federation. We found no instances of the check-off. The closed shop is not a significant issue in Sweden because of the very large proportion of workers who are union members and because the employers no longer try to break down union organization, preferring to deal with their workers through strong trade unions. On the other hand, the employers are not asked by the unions to exercise, and they do not exercise, pressure upon their employes to make them join the unions."

The method of reaching collective agreements is by informal discussions through joint committees from the employer and labor organizations. The principal officers of the Employers Federation and the Confederation of Trade Unions met with the President's Commission, explaining the entire process of bargaining, both sides outspoken in their respect for each other. The Commission was informed that the entire process of collective bargaining was voluntary, both sides also preferring this method to any plan of government compulsion or even arbitration. The collective agreements are for a definite period, usually one or two years, with provision for extension. During the existence of a contract, a strike or lockout is prohibited by law, except a sympathetic strike or lockout entered upon to assist another lawful strike or lockout.

Sweden is but a small country, yet minimum wage rates fixed by law are set for eight areas into which the country is divided, on a cost of living basis determined by the government. Minimum wages in each area are fixed to cover relative experience and skill, with a separate basis for female workers. The minimum wage for skilled male workers, who have served an apprenticeship of four years or who have been in the trade for four years, and who are twenty years of age, ranges from $.215 to $.315 per hour. The minimum wages for skilled females, twenty years of age, who have been in trade three years, ranges from $.1325 to $.21 per hour. The specified basic weekly work hours are 48, with overtime at varying rates, including work done on Sundays and holidays. Annual vacations of five days with pay are also provided.

Regarding the method of settling grievances we quote from the report:

"The arrangements and the agreed procedure in Sweden for settling basic terms of employment, and for settling disputes and grievances without strikes or lockouts, have certain common characteristics, which we found also in the collective bargaining arrangements in Great Britain, as follows:

"First: Basic changes in wages and hours are commonly negotiated by the national unions, not with each employer individually, but with associations of employers.

"Second: If negotiations on these basic subjects fail, the gravity of the situation, involving the whole or a considerable portion of an industry, leads the parties to seek the help of an impartial agency. In Sweden the impartial agency is commonly a government conciliator.

"Third: Local disputes as to the application or interpretation of an agreement, and grievances, are first negotiated between the particular worker or his union representative and the employer, and if not settled in this way, are referred to a joint body composed of representatives of the national union and the employers' association, who are not themselves directly concerned in the controversy and who can bring to bear upon it an informed and relatively detached judgment.

"Fourth: Under the agreements there can be no strikes or lockouts until the procedure for negotiating basic changes or for settling local disputes and grievances has been completed. In England enforcement of the provisions of the collective agreements rests upon moral force rather than upon legal compulsion. In Sweden, however, the collective agreements are legally enforceable in the Labor Court.

"Inter-union disputes among members of the confederation with consequent stoppages of work do not present any significant problem, and we found no evidence of inter-union disputes between the confederated unions and the relatively small unions not affiliated with the confederation."

Since 1865, both employers and employes have been entirely free to organize trade organizations and labor unions, all such bodies exempt from legal restrictions providing that they do not violate any of the police regulations that apply to all citizens. There is no obligation to register or to account for funds. Labor unions and employer organizations do, however, publish statements of income, expenditures and reserves. For manual labor the right to organize has existed for twenty years, and the employers prefer to deal with strong and responsible labor organizations. Since 1906, the government has placed conciliators and arbitrators at the disposal of the parties involved in industrial disputes, much as is practiced in Great Britain. The right to strike or lockout exists where there is no written agreement, except that before a stoppage of work takes place, seven days' notice thereof must be given the other party and the conciliator, with the reasons for the proposed stoppage. It is evident that so-called "lightning" or "sit-down" strikes, even where a contract does not exist are not legal in Sweden.

By a law of 1928 strikes and lockouts are prohibited in connection with any dispute (1) as to the validity, existence or correct interpretation of a written collective agreement; (2) as to whether a particular act constitutes an infringement of it; (3) in order to enforce a provision which is to come into operation on the expiration of the agreement; or (4) in order to assist others by sympathetic strike or lockout or other hostile action unless the original strike or lockout was itself legal. If the dispute has been unsuccessfully negotiated by the machinery provided under the agreement, and only after that has occurred, provision is made for a final and binding decision by the Labor Court, from which there is no appeal.

A Labor Court was established in 1928, consisting of a president and six members, who are appointed by the Crown. The president and two members are selected from the public. Of the four remaining members, who must have experience and knowledge of labor conditions and industrial conditions, two are taken on the recommendation of the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions, and two on the recommendation of the Swedish Employers Federation. It is the duty of the Court to expedite settlements and if possible to render a decision after one day in Court. We have heretofore mentioned the Contract day. Under the law the basic hours are fixed at eight per day, or forty-eight per week. The eight-hour day may be extended to nine within the forty-eight-hour week, and beyond this 200 hours of overtime per year are allowed, not more than forty-eight of which shall be in any four weeks. Additional overtime can be allowed by the court, the usual maximum limit fifty-five hours per week. In 1937, nearly eight thousand workers were permitted to work sixty-three hours per week.

There are no special laws with regard to picketing. The conduct of pickets is, of course, subject to the general police regulations with respect to keeping the peace. The conduct of both sides in strikes and lockouts is tempered by the fact that the established collective relations, which both parties expect to resume at the end of the dispute, have real weight and value.

The President's Commission made the following informative statement relative to the use of strike breakers:

"In 1931 there was a severe strike in the lumber region, where strike-breakers were introduced. The military was called in and five deaths resulted. We were told by officers of the Employers Federation that this so shocked the people that no such attempt would again be made to use strike-breakers; and employers' representatives and union officials concurred in

the opinion that unless there was a general strike against the government the military would not again be called out. In 1933 there was a strike in the building industry which lasted for nine months, but it was not accompanied by the use of strike-breakers or by violence. While we were in Sweden an extensive strike and lockout in the printing trade was under way, which the government conciliation machinery had not been able to settle. There had been no violence, and no one expected that there would be any. Although the dispute had been exhaustively examined by the government conciliators with whom we talked, there had been no proposal to arbitrate because, as we were informed, neither side would accept arbitration. The feeling seemed to be that the parties would find a correct settlement in due course."

Old age pensions, unemployment and health insurance are provided, and all adult citizens contribute toward same. The contributions are made by the individual, supplemented by the government. These contributions from the workers are in addition to their trade union dues and taxes paid to the state, city or community, which begin on incomes at $150 per year, and which amount to approximately ten per cent of the workers' income. Workmen's compensation for industrial injuries is borne wholly by the employers. Cooperatives are well established reducing the cost of necessities to the workers, and a contributing factor to improved industrial relations has been the better understanding of economic problems brought about by the Workers Educational Association, formed in 1912 to educate the workers and working class leaders. There is room for reform in this country in the character of much of the printed matter put out by the unions to their membership. Much of this material is merely vicious propaganda, soul searing, creating class prejudice and hatred. The present voluntary vacation allowances will, effective in 1940, become the law, the legal allowance so fixed equal to one day per month worked through the year. The unions have placed no obstacles in the way of labor-saving machinery but insist that a portion of the benefits go to the workers. The Commission concludes the report on the Swedish industrial situation by saying:

"Although strikes and lockouts still occur in Sweden they occur within the framework of a voluntary system of collective bargaining in which the settlement of differences by methods of persuasion rather than by force has become the order of the day. The endeavor of the representatives of both workers and employers representatives is to bring about, by objective factual consideration, an understanding of the problems, with respect for each other's motives and the adoption of policies and agencies which make for peaceful solutions."

We can recall but few studies written by a special governmental commission that approach in conciseness, clarity and common sense the conclusions set forth in the British and Swedish Industrial Relations reports. The Commission included nine persons, namely: W. Ellison Chalmers; William H. Davis; Marian Dickerman; Lloyd K. Garrison; Henry I. Harriman; Charles R. Hook; Anna Marie Rosenberg; Gerard Swope and Robert J. Watt; each of whom are well known for their knowledge of industrial conditions and high standing as citizens. Both reports were unanimous, no dissenting minority report rendered, which speaks well for the constructive attitude in which the task was undertaken. It will be recalled that Mr. John L. Lewis declined to join in the investigations when asked by the President to submit the name of an appointee.

No employer or worker should fail to appreciate the splendid cooperative spirit shown by both sides of industry in the two countries covered by the report. The right to organize for representation through agencies of their own choosing, employing the principle of collective bargaining in the disposal of their labor is the fundamental privilege of the worker, but no worker or group of workers should be herded by compulsory methods into any particular form of union, nor should they be shifted from one union to another without their consent expressed through formal vote or plebiscite, taken after time for careful consideration. The attitude of labor toward their employers, in this country, as expressed too often by their representatives through newspaper interviews, public and radio speeches and through the labor press, warrants a definite measure of reform. Much of the offensive statements, spoken and printed, directed toward rival organization heads might well be subjected to a process of disinfection before they are put out, and the respect shown for property rights and the law as set forth in the two reports, might well be followed here. The cost of conducting labor organizations in this country, if made public, would, in many instances, shock the workers who are compelled to pay heavily for oversalaried leaders, extravagant expense accounts and reckless as well as frequently unlawful political activities.

The President said of the British report:

"This report ought to be read through. Unless this is done, discussions of the facts contained therein will be of little value. To me, the most salient feature of it is the cooperative spirit coupled with restraint which is shown by those who represent both employers and employees in Great Britain. Collective bargaining is an accepted fact and because of this the machinery which carries it out is functioning."

On October 4th, President Roosevelt sent a message to the fifty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor from which we quote in part:

"If leaders of organized labor can make and keep the peace between various opinions and factions within the labor group itself, it will vastly increase the prestige of labor with

the country and prevent the reaction which otherwise is bound to injure the workers themselves.

"I commend to all representatives of labor and management the reading of the report on relations between employers and employes in England and Sweden, which has been made by a number of prominent Americans during the last summer. The outstanding feature of this report is that in both countries cooperation, compromise and labor peace seem to be the rule rather than the exception."

While labor leaders on several sides continue to maintain a militant attitude toward each other, it is difficult to expect the rank and file to accept the theory that collective bargaining, which the President referred to in the same communication as "one of the most useful devices for fair and constructive human relations," binds the labor leader, the individual employe and the employer, identically and alike. American industrial relations could be much improved by a recognition of the value and importance of mutual respect and tolerance, such as the President's Commission found to exist in British and Swedish industrial life.

Run of the Mine

The Proposed Swimming Pool for Rock Springs "Kids"

WE USE the word "kids" advisedly for the reason that this term was employed in the proponent's advertisement of the swimming pool enterprise. With the thought that the principal users of the pool would have passed the "kid" stage, we prefer to think of any betterment submitted for the City of Rock Springs as one of interest to all of its citizens, old and young. While the bond issue was defeated by a vote of four to three on the part of the taxpayers, some further comment on the attempted enterprise may be worth while.

The proposed bond issue was predicated on securing a loan of $40,000 from the PWA, the total project, including the construction of a pipe line between an abandoned gas well containing highly mineralized water located 7.6 miles east of Rock Springs estimated to cost $85,000, the project as discussed including a race track, baseball diamond and perhaps other activities that would serve to entertain others other than the Rock Springs "kids."

As we look back over the proposition, it seems to contain certain elements of mystery which the promoters did not see fit to make clear, as for example, why propose a source of water supply which it was stated would move from the well into Rock Springs under natural well pressure 7.6 miles against a 50-foot elevation without any engineering study whatever on the part of the promoters, such figures as were made by representatives of the taxpayers opposing same proving conclusively that either an electric pumping plant, with a power line approximating seven miles in length, extending from Rock Springs to the well, or otherwise a Diesel engine pumping plant would be required to force the water into Rock Springs.

Further, a not unreasonable question that might be asked, is why should the taxpayers be asked to put $45,000 and the Federal government $40,000 for the construction of a swimming pool dependent upon water which dependable analysis, checked by a representative of the United States Geological Survey, and shown by one chemist as unfit for bathing purposes and by the second chemist as equally unfit unless the large percentage of hydrogen sulphide (which stinks to heaven) could be removed. In this connection, the Mayor makes the statement that he personally did not know that the whole ridiculous enterprise was predicated on the use of this unusable water, although the City government filed a petition with the PWA authorities asking for an appropriation of $40,000, supporting same with prints showing the location of the well, proposed pipe line, tentative location of the swimming pool, etc.

Now we come to the real mystery. Ordinance No. 592 reads as follows:

"An ordinance providing for the submission to the electors of the city of Rock Springs, at a special election to be held in said city on Friday, the 30th day of September, A. D. 1938, the question being whether or not the City of Rock Springs, in the state of Wyoming, and the Mayor and Council of the City of Rock Springs, Wyoming, shall be authorized to borrow money, and issue the coupon bonds of said city, in the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.00), for the purpose of constructing a system of *ditches, aqueducts, and reservoirs, for supplying water for its streets, parks and public grounds;* and the question whether or not the City of Rock Springs, in the State of Wyoming, and the Mayor and Council of the City of Rock Springs, Wyoming, shall be authorized to borrow money, and issue the coupon bonds of said city, in the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.00), *for the purpose of purchasing lands and to erect thereon amusement halls and buildings* to be used and held for public parks and grounds for the use, benefit and enjoyment of the public, and fixing the form of the ballot."

A careful reading of the ordinance brings out the fact that no reference whatever to a swimming pool is included therein, neither is reference made to the construction of a pipe line 7.6 miles long for bringing the before mentioned well water (which contains, as shown by analysis, 76.222 pounds of solids per thousand gallons of water) into Rock Springs, the first $25,000 requested for the "purpose of constructing a system of ditches, aqueducts and reservoirs, for supplying water for its streets, parks and public grounds," the second $20,000 requested for the "purpose of purchasing lands and to erect thereon amusement halls and buildings to be used and held for public parks and grounds for the use, benefit and enjoyment of the public, and fixing the form of ballot."

The term "swimming pool" is conspicuously absent in the ordinance as published, although the council proceedings showed that the suggestion received "considerable discussion." Certainly if a swimming pool is, in the future, to be built for the children of Rock Springs, then it should not entail the necessity of attaching to same some of the extraneous enterprises the promoters of the bond issue and the government loan had in mind.

The purpose of this article is to make clear to the parents of Rock Springs, and our employes in particular, that the representatives of our combined properties have invariably in the past and will in the future, support any legitimate improvement that will accrue to the benefit of the citizens of Rock Springs and their children, but as taxpayers we will continue to oppose any wild, chimerical promotion schemes such as was behind the bond issue and the government loan referred to which would only represent a sheer waste of money on the part of the citizens, taxpayers and the Federal government.

In the two-page advertisement published by the promoters in the "Rock Springs Daily Rocket" of Sept. 30, the statement is made:

"THIS PUBLICITY SOLD AND PAID FOR BY BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN AND PERSONS WHO WANT TO GIVE ROCK SPRINGS KIDS A BREAK."

If the gentlemen who arranged for the advertisement wished to give the Rock Springs kids a real break, something definite should be done toward eliminating the crossing hazard occasioned every school day by numerous children crossing the railroad tracks north of the high school building, morning, noon and evening. We are old fashioned enough to believe that the children can better dispense with an attempt to bathe in water so highly mineralized that only those with the skin of a rhinoceros could survive the test, in order that the extra hazardous crossing situation north of the school building could be eliminated. If the swimming pool (?) bond issue had been passed, the City would have been without further bond issue credit for some time to come, insuring a continuance of the hazard referred to. *The elimination of the crossing situation should afford ample opportunity for the swimming pool promoters to exercise their public spiritedness and constructive genius, always, however, obtaining some measure of engineering advice before getting into action.*

The European War Situation

FOR some months America and the old world have been held in suspense over the various European and Asiatic wars and the more recent threat of an European war creating real concern.

It was only a short time since the Italian government attacked and conquered Ethiopia without the formality of declaring war and troops from Italy, Germany and Russia have been engaged in the Spanish civil war, in substance, interfering with a family row that would seem to be the proper province of the Spanish people to adjust. Japan has for a couple of years been bombing and murdering the peaceful Chinese people, this without a formal declaration of war, all of which suggests that a great deal of ruthlessness is taking place in the old world.

Prime Minister Chamberlain in particular, and the head of the French government to a lesser extent, have been charged in various quarters with selling out Czechoslovakia to Germany, who shortly before gobbled up Austria. Again strong differences of opinion exist, certain loose thinking people of the world, including those who insist they are positively opposed to our being drawn into another European war, have said many unkind things about Mr. Chamberlain, even insisting that Great Britain and France should have resorted to war in defense of Czechoslovakia.

We have given considerable thought to the various opinions expressed by individuals in this country and in the American press, and while the major number of such statements discouraged war, perhaps a few profiteers were interested in seeing one started. Much to our regret the idealistic League of Nations put into motion by President Wilson has failed, largely because America, its creator, refused to participate in same, and today a great many of our people argue that an European war is just none of our business. We are not unmindful of the fact that President Wilson's claim to re-election was based on the fact that "he kept us out of war," nevertheless we went in.

We would like to again second a very simple motion, which, in our opinion, would do more to bring about and maintain world peace than any

one thing and that is that the English-speaking nations of the world, which include the United States, Great Britain and her colonies, build and maintain adequate navies, with substantial air equipment and air forces, together with a reasonably capable army, *the two governments to enter into a peaee paet, their combined forces to be used quickly and forcibly against predatory and ruthless conquerors.* If France wished to come in, well and good, they certainly have very definite interests in such an alliance.

The reason for the United States entering into an agreement of this sort should be apparent and was well expressed by Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the world war industries board, who, on October 13th, said he was checking the statement that America was unprepared for war because of lack of first-class equipment. Mr. Baruch is quoted as making the further statement:

> "The threat to the United States from Germany is in South America and is real and immediate.
>
> "Hitler demands raw materials and markets for his manufactured goods. The only place he can turn to is South America. The Latin-American republics are comparatively defenseless. Only the United States can prevent their seizure by a strong totalitarian power such as Germany."

The United States, for its own security, Baruch insisted, must learn a lesson from the Munich debacle.

> "Why, we haven't a powder factory or a munitions factory in the country outside of the small government arsenals," he said. "Our immediate needs include shells and guns that we don't even know how to make."

We may have no place in an European or Asiatic controversy over spoils, but are still carrying the American flag over the Philippines, the Hawaiian and other Pacific Ocean islands. Our neighbor on the south, Mexico, is in a very chaotic condition, socially, governmentally and financially and to a lesser extent the same situation obtains in all Latin America. We believe that the only reason that the Latin American countries have not, up to this time, been invaded by Germany and some of the other European powers is because of the possibility of conflict with the United States. The Monroe Doctrine may be outmoded, but it would not be healthful to have a ruthless totalitarian form of government in the control of any portion of Latin America. As individuals we are, generally speaking, very simple souls, but we still have the full right to think, even out loud, something that is being denied the people of certain highly civilized nations residents of Europe. We are glad that Mr. Baruch spoke as he did.

Watchman, What of the Night!

JUST a few days ago we had a letter from a friend, a missionary clergyman whose work is largely among the Indians of Nebraska. He wrote in part:

> "This past week I visited six congregations, holding services at three. Baptized three Indian babies—one was named Alexander Solomon. Found a mother and two children to be baptized and four candidates for confirmation, outside of my own regular territory. Enlisted two young men to take charge of a Sunday school at ———— which is now rectorless. The need of the church is great but so few see the opportunities and responsibilities, and how fast the years mount for us all."

It was Christ Himself who said "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the Kingdom of God." (St. Luke, C. 19 V. 16). If the world ever needed an expansion of the Kingdom of God that time is now here, and world wide.

Labor Relations Abroad

Elsewhere in this issue of the Employes' Magazine we submit a summary of the report made by an eminent committee of Americans: W. Ellison Chalmers, William H. Davis, Marian Dickerman, Lloyd K. Garrison, Henry I. Harriman, Charles R. Hook, Anna Marie Rosenberg, Gerard Swope and Robert J. Watt, appointed by the President to study British Industrial Labor relations. We commend the perusal of this article, or even better, ask the Secretary of Labor to send you a copy together with the copy of the similar report on Industrial Relations in Sweden. We can well afford to profit by encouraging here at home the more stabilized condition of industry such as exists in the two countries.

A Deterrent for Drunken Driving

"MENACE of the drunken driver persists in Wyoming despite stiff misdemeanor sentences; appears, in fact, to be increasing. The "Employes' Magazine" of the Union Pacific Coal Company in its current issue has the following to say on the subject:

> " 'This is as yet a partially free country and if a person insists on committing suicide by driving at an excessive rate of speed or while intoxicated, no one should object providing hazards are not created for sensible, sane and sober persons, who are compelled to drive on the same highways along with drunken and otherwise irresponsible drivers.
>
> " 'Speaking of personal freedom, the management of the Union Pacific Coal Company has laid down the principle that an employe has a

constitutional right to get drunk. He likewise has a similar right to drive an automobile or truck, but we deny his right, constitutional or otherwise, to attempt both activities at the same time, and any employe of the company, proven guilty of driving a car when he is intoxicated, will not be retained in the service of the company. The enforcement of this rule has led to the discharge of a few individuals and it is our intention to continue this method of protecting, in part at least, the sober-minded and law-abiding employes of the company who drive on highways in an orderly manner and who yet are in the majority.'

"Here appears to be a formula thru the application of which a very considerable proportion of the "drunken driving" which makes it perilous for the people to venture upon their own highways might be discouraged. If every employer, public or private, would adopt the rule that an employe convicted of drunken driving would not be retained in employment, and would relentlessly enforce this rule, a great many people whom neither common sense or common decency restrains doubtless would refrain from getting behind the steering wheel while intoxicated."—*Wyoming State Tribune*, October 16, 1938.

The Real Choice is Between Christ and Collapse

APPEAL TO AMERICAN VOTERS

Roger W. Babson

A POLITICAL campaign is upon us. Our people are about to register again their choice for congressmen. During the next few weeks, the public press and the radio channels will be filled with impassioned appeals for votes. The great political parties will praise their respective platforms, and able speakers will proclaim the merits of their several candidates. It might appear that either collapse or else the millennium lies just ahead, and that all of our problems await their solution on November 8th.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, the politicians will offer to save us; and every solution for our national ills will be advanced—every conceivable solution—except the true one. For the simple truth is this: The saving of the nation depends, not upon politics, nor industry, nor economics, nor legislation, but primarily and basically upon CHARACTER. Without Character, the finest political system under Heaven is bankrupt; but with Character, almost any political system can be made to work tolerably well.

There was more gold in the banks and federal vaults during the depths of the depression than during the balmiest days of the preceding boom. But money alone could not buy happiness or security. COURAGE AND MUTUAL CONFIDENCE CANNOT BE LEGISLATED. The enactment of laws is futile unless the hearts of the people are right. Long ago, it was discovered by the prophets of Israel that only "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." Wherefore, we should know that America's need today is not for more laws, but for more justice; not for better machinery, but for better men; not for more gold, but for more God.

The one agency in the land which is best able to meet this need is the church. For two thousand years, the church has specialized in spiritual values. It is the business of the church to lead men to God, to proclaim spiritual truth, to develop Christian character, and to build a just order of society. It is the church's peculiar responsibility to carry the spirit of Jesus into the practical affairs of life. It is ours to proclaim that the way of Christ is the way of victory, and there is no other way that can ultimately satisfy the human mind or the human heart. Only Character can save our nation from collapse.

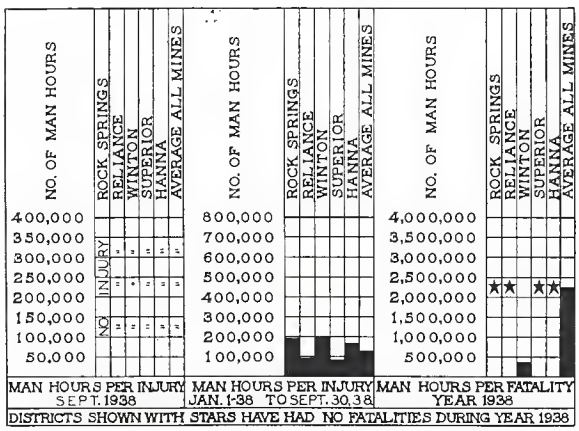
In the name of common sense, has not the time come for us to wake up? Let us snap out of our day-dreaming and seriously face the realities. We are neither children nor fools, but "men in a world of men." Let us determine that we will never be led astray by any political "Pied Piper of Hamelin," whether Republican, Democrat, or otherwise. Henceforth we will not act as political dupes. If we really believe the teachings of Jesus, we owe it to our children, to our fellow-citizens, and to ourselves, to say so—and to say it with all our might.

THE CRYING NEED OF THIS HOUR IS FOR AN ACTIVE AND MILITANT CHURCH. THE CHOICE IS NOT BETWEEN "WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW," NOR BETWEEN "WALL STREET AND MAIN STREET." THE REAL CHOICE IS BETWEEN "CHRIST AND COLLAPSE!"—*Roger W. Babson, in a business letter to his clients.*

"The hardest thing to find is the independent business man who knows how to get all the factors working together, and who can so organize them that he can pay the bills out of the receipts. That everlasting problem spoils a good many business enterprises. I think I could run almost any business if somebody would pay the bills. I talk to a great many radical clubs. They say that capital exploits labor, that all the capitalist does is to hire some labor, underpay it, sell it at a high price and pocket the difference. Sometimes I say to them, 'Now, if that is all there is to do, why don't some of you do that and make money yourself? The reason you don't is because you can't.' If there are one hundred radicals present, I am pretty safe in saying that there isn't one man among them who can hire any kind of labor, pay the current wages, and get a product that he can sell for enough to pay the wages."—*Thomas N. Carver.*

Make It Safe

September Accident Graph



BY COMPLETING the month of September without a compensable injury, the man hours per injury were increased to date for this year to 123,641, as compared with 99,789 man hours for the same period in 1937. This is the first month since May that the man hours per injury were greater than for the same period of last year. Needless to say, we are all very happy about it but everyone will realize that while it took hard work to do this it will be no small job to maintain this record.

Three of the five districts have over 160,000 man hours per injury. Two of the mines and three of the outside sections are still without an injury. These are good records and well worth the effort it takes to attain them, so don't let up now for in all probability we may finish the year with a better record than that of 1937.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

SEPTEMBER, 1938

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4.	25,088	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8.	35,973	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	16,293	0	No Injury
Total.....	77,354	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	25,683	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7.....	15,330	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside....	7,119	0	No Injury
Total.....	48,132	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	20,790	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½	20,524	0	No Injury
Winton Outside.....	8,869	0	No Injury
Total.....	50,183	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	17,416	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	17,689	0	No Injury
Superior "D".....	16,968	0	No Injury
Superior D. O. Clark	7,903	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	15,652	0	No Injury
Total.....	75,628	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	29,050	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside.....	11,129	0	No Injury
Total.....	40,179	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1938...	291,476	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1937...	313,535	7	44,791

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1938

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	188,104	2	94,052
Rock Springs No. 8..	266,245	1	266,245
Rock Springs Outside.	135,363	0	No Injury
Total.....	589,712	3	196,571
Reliance No. 1.....	200,151	1	200,151
Reliance No. 7.....	100,415	2	50,208
Reliance Outside	70,455	1	70,455
Total.....	371,021	4	92,755
Winton No. 1.....	167,531	1	167,531
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½.	155,246	1	155,246
Winton Outside	71,645	0	No Injury
Total.....	394,422	2	197,211
Superior "B"	126,084	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	136,696	4	34,174
Superior "D"	124,992	1	124,992
Superior D. O. Clark.	37,730	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	122,059	2	61,030
Total.....	547,561	7	78,223
Hanna No. 4.....	225,526	2	112,763
Hanna Outside	97,291	0	No Injury
Total.....	322,817	2	161,409
All Districts, 1938...	2,225,533	18	123,641
All Districts, 1937...	2,694,308	27	99,789

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1938

ALL sections advanced during September. It seems that we have learned to respect the hazards of coal mining. Cleaner working places, timbering done when and how it should be done, and careful handling of haulage and mining equipment —all these things—plus keeping our minds on our work, have made for the sections a better month of safety.

Remember the grand prize for this year is a new five-passenger automobile. Complete the year without a compensable injury and you will be eligible to participate in the drawing and also help the standing of your section.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	Mine	Section	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
1.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs 8,	Section 1	44,275	0	No Injury
2.	M. A. Sharp	Sup. D. O. Clark	Section 1	37,730	0	No Injury
3.	Frank Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 2	32,501	0	No Injury
4.	Ed. While	Hanna 4,	Section 5	26,516	0	No Injury
5.	John Traeger	Rock Springs 4,	Section 1	26,285	0	No Injury
6.	Alfred Russell	Rock Springs 4,	Section 5	24,808	0	No Injury
7.	Chester McTee	Rock Springs 4,	Section 9	24,633	0	No Injury
8.	George Wales	Hanna 4,	Section 6	24,598	0	No Injury
9.	Wm. S. Fox	Superior C,	Section 3	23,674	0	No Injury
10.	Robert Maxwell	Reliance 1,	Section 3	23,597	0	No Injury
11.	L. F. Gordon	Superior B,	Section 3	23,415	0	No Injury
12.	James Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 7	23,303	0	No Injury
13.	Joe Jones	Hanna 4,	Section 4	22,911	0	No Injury
14.	Angus Hatt	Rock Springs 8,	Section 13	22,715	0	No Injury
15.	Basil Winiski	Superior B,	Section 5	22,022	0	No Injury
16.	W. H. Buchanan	Reliance 1,	Section 5	21,798	0	No Injury
17.	Richard Arkle	Superior B,	Section 2	21,630	0	No Injury
18.	Gus Collins	Hanna 4,	Section 9	21,581	0	No Injury
19.	Ed. Overy, Sr.	Superior B,	Section 6	21,504	0	No Injury
20.	L. Rock	Superior C,	Section 6	21,084	0	No Injury
21.	Julius Reuter	Reliance 1,	Section 9	20,951	0	No Injury
22.	James Reese	Rock Springs 4,	Section 3	20,804	0	No Injury
23.	Pete Marinoff	Winton 1,	Section 5	20,797	0	No Injury
24.	Leslie Low	Superior D,	Section 2	20,720	0	No Injury
25.	Sylvester Tynsky	Winton 1,	Section 6	20,545	0	No Injury
26.	John Peternell	Winton 1,	Section 3	20,538	0	No Injury
27.	Roy Huber	Superior B,	Section 4	20,517	0	No Injury
28.	Arthur Jeanselme	Winton 1,	Section 4	20,475	0	No Injury
29.	Dan Gardner	Superior D,	Section 3	20,419	0	No Injury
30.	Ben Cook	Hanna 4,	Section 3	20,356	0	No Injury
31.	George Harris	Winton 1,	Section 7	20,293	0	No Injury
32.	Ben Caine	Superior D,	Section 7	20,146	0	No Injury
33.	Richard Haag	Superior D,	Section 4	19,768	0	No Injury
34.	Sam Canestrini	Reliance 1,	Section 1	19,635	0	No Injury
35.	John Krppan	Winton 1,	Section 9	19,516	0	No Injury
36.	Wm. Benson	Reliance 1,	Section 3	19,159	0	No Injury
37.	Dave Wilde	Rock Springs 8,	Section 14	19,047	0	No Injury
38.	Robert Stewart	Reliance 7,	Section 1	18,690	0	No Injury
39.	Frank Dolinar	Winton 1,	Section 10	18,683	0	No Injury
40.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs 4,	Section 8	18,578	0	No Injury

41.	John Sorbie	Rock Springs	8,	Section	5	18,571	0	No Injury
42.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs	8,	Section	6	18,445	0	No Injury
43.	M. J. Duzik	Reliance	7,	Section	3	18,242	0	No Injury
44.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs	4,	Section	4	18,242	0	No Injury
45.	Anton Zupence	Rock Springs	4,	Section	7	18,193	0	No Injury
46.	Albert Hicks	Superior	C,	Section	7	17,899	0	No Injury
47.	R. T. Wilson	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section	6	17,507	0	No Injury
48.	John Zupence	Rock Springs	8,	Section	2	17,276	0	No Injury
49.	Joe Botero	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section	9	17,185	0	No Injury
50.	Grover Wiseman	Superior	B,	Section	1	16,996	0	No Injury
51.	Steve Kauzlarich	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section	2	16,940	0	No Injury
52.	John Valco	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section	8	16,891	0	No Injury
53.	Andrew Spence	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section	1	16,723	0	No Injury
54.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs	8,	Section	4	16,674	0	No Injury
55.	A. M. Strannigan	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section	3	16,485	0	No Injury
56.	D. M. Jenkins	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section	7	16,163	0	No Injury
57.	R. C. Bailey	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section	10	16,135	0	No Injury
58.	Thos. Edwards, Jr.	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section	4	15,491	0	No Injury
59.	W. B. Rae	Hanna	4,	Section	1	14,763	0	No Injury
60.	Evan Reese	Reliance	1,	Section	2	14,623	0	No Injury
61.	Chas. Grosso	Reliance	1,	Section	1	14,539	0	No Injury
62.	Evan Thomas	Rock Springs	8,	Section	3	13,727	0	No Injury
63.	Geo. Blacker	Rock Springs	8,	Section	16	13,699	0	No Injury
64.	Milan Painovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section	10	13,559	0	No Injury
65.	Thos. Overy, Jr.	Rock Springs	8,	Section	15	13,538	0	No Injury
66.	John Cukale	Rock Springs	8,	Section	9	13,454	0	No Injury
67.	.....	Superior	D,	Section	5	12,894	0	No Injury
68.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C,	Section	1	12,677	0	No Injury
69.	Harvey Fearn	Reliance	7,	Section	4	12,460	0	No Injury
70.	Thos. Rimmer	Hanna	4,	Section	10	12,005	0	No Injury
71.	Harry Faddis	Reliance	1,	Section	11	11,921	0	No Injury
72.	Homer Grove	Reliance	1,	Section	12	11,851	0	No Injury
73.	A. L. Zeiher	Reliance	1,	Section	14	11,433	0	No Injury
74.	Anthony B. Dixon	Superior	D,	Section	8	10,780	0	No Injury
75.	John Bastalich	Reliance	7,	Section	5	10,773	0	No Injury
76.	Pete Glavata	Rock Springs	8,	Section	7	10,290	0	No Injury
77.	DeForest Nielson	Rock Springs	8,	Section	8	7,574	0	No Injury
78.	B. W. Grove	Reliance	7,	Section	7	6,006	0	No Injury
79.	H. G. Thomas	Reliance	1,	Section	10	5,782	0	No Injury
80.	Sam Evans	Reliance	1,	Section	7	5,523	0	No Injury
81.	.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section	11	4,207	0	No Injury
82.	.....	Winton	1,	Section	8	3,584	0	No Injury
83.	.....	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section	11	2,968	0	No Injury
84.	.....	Winton	1,	Section	1	2,478	0	No Injury
85.	.....	Superior	D,	Section	1	525	0	No Injury
86.	Carl A. Kansala	Superior	C,	Section	2	21,812	1	21,812
87.	Clyde Rock	Superior	C,	Section	5	21,812	1	21,812
88.	Lawrence Welsh	Winton	1,	Section	2	20,622	1	20,622
89.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs	4,	Section	2	20,440	1	20,440
90.	Henry Bays	Superior	D,	Section	6	19,740	1	19,740
91.	Jack Reese	Reliance	7,	Section	2	19,411	1	19,411
92.	Joe Fearn	Reliance	1,	Section	6	19,334	1	19,334
93.	Frank Silovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section	12	19,194	1	19,194
94.	Chas. Gregory	Rock Springs	4,	Section	6	16,121	1	16,121
95.	Steve Welch	Reliance	7,	Section	6	14,833	1	14,833
96.	James Harrison	Hanna	4,	Section	8	26,992	2	13,496
97.	Clifford Anderson	Superior	C,	Section	4	17,738	2	8,869
98.	.....	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section	5	2,753	1	2,758

(Continued on following page)

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*District*	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	135,363	0	No Injury
2.	E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	97,291	0	No Injury
3.	R. W. Fowkes	Winton	71,645	0	No Injury
4.	William Telck	Reliance	70,455	1	70,455
5.	Port Ward	Superior	122,059	2	61,030
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1938			2,225,533	18	123,641
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1937			2,694,308	27	99,789

September Safety Awards

ALL mines finishing the month without an injury allowed each mine a double cash award. Eight of the ten mines completed three or more consecutive months without an injury and were entitled to draw for the awards of suits of clothes. These fine records all made for an even larger attendance than usual.

Mr. McAuliffe spoke at the Rock Springs and Winton meetings on topics of interest to mining men. Mr. Pryde spoke along the same lines at the Reliance meeting and Mr. Butler spoke at the Hanna and Superior meetings. The Bureau of Mines film, "Safety Glass," was shown at the meetings in the Rock Springs field.

September meetings were held at Hanna, Superior, Rock Springs, Winton and Reliance on October 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, respectively.

Following are the winners:

ROCK SPRINGS NO. 4 MINE

Joe Salvatico (First)	$15.00
Robert Hower (Second)	10.00
Elmer Hahto (Third)	5.00
Eliga Daniels (Unit Foreman)	10.00
	$40.00

Additional Safety Cash Awards

E. A. Benz	$ 5.00
John Sikich	5.00
Mike Begovich, Sr.	5.00
Mike Filipovich	5.00
Frank Zaversnik	5.00
Joe Welsh	5.00
Henry Krichbaum (Unit Foreman)	5.00
Chester McTee (Unit Foreman)	5.00
	$40.00

ROCK SPRINGS NO. 8 MINE

Matt Thomas (First)	$15.00
John Dagres (Second)	10.00
Edw. L. Smith (Third)	5.00
Geo. Blacker, Jr. (Unit Foreman)	10.00
	$40.00

Additional Safety Cash Awards

Matt Wilde, Jr.	$ 5.00
Max Anselmi	5.00
John Brown	5.00
Angelo Kaumo	5.00
John R. Lewis	5.00
Roy Sather	5.00
John C. Sorbie (Unit Foreman)	5.00
Pete Glavata (Unit Foreman)	5.00
	$40.00

RELIANCE NO. 1 MINE

Wm. McPhie (First)	$15.00
Theodore Kelly (Second)	10.00
Pete Puskkin (Third)	5.00
Sam Canestrini (Unit Foreman)	10.00
	$40.00

Additional Safety Cash Awards

Wm. Sellers	$ 5.00
Don Richmond	5.00
V. L. Compton	5.00
Joe Kusick	5.00
Ade Ruotsala	5.00
B. K. McLennan	5.00
Julius Reuter (Unit Foreman)	5.00
Sam Evans (Unit Foreman)	5.00
	$40.00

RELIANCE NO. 7 MINE

Paul Shassetz (First)	$15.00
Pat Burns (Second)	10.00
Reid Webb (Third)	5.00
B. W. Grove (Unit Foreman)	10.00
	$40.00

Additional Safety Cash Awards

Maurice E. Sheldon	$ 5.00
Wm. Coffey	5.00
Hoye Wilcox	5.00
Maurice Messersmith	5.00
Elroy Berreth	5.00
H. Kussaki	5.00
John Bastalich (Unit Foreman)	5.00
Harvey Fearn (Unit Foreman)	5.00
	$40.00

WINTON No. 1 MINE

Chas. Stewart (First)	$15.00
Hubert Foster (Second)	10.00
D. G. Paton (Third)	5.00
Geo. Harris (Unit Foreman)	10.00
	$40.00

Additional Safety Cash Awards

M. F. Mitehell	$ 5.00
Thos. A. Dodds	5.00
Leo Santini	5.00
Percy Crofts	5.00
Paul Hribar	5.00
Leo Dominiske	5.00
Arthur Jeanselme (Unit Foreman)	5.00
Frank Dolinar (Unit Foreman)	5.00
	$40.00

WINTON Nos. 3 & 7½ MINE

Chas. Ingle (First)	$15.00
Albert Kruzich (Second)	10.00
Carl Sandstrom (Third)	5.00
Geo. Sprowell (Unit Foreman)	10.00
	$40.00

Additional Safety Cash Awards

Kenneth Coke	$ 5.00
John Kobler	5.00
Kenneth C. Mayer	5.00
Geo. Herd, Sr.	5.00
C. S. Smith	5.00
Ambrose McKenna	5.00
John V. Knoll (Unit Foreman)	5.00
James Herd (Unit Foreman)	5.00
	$40.00

SUPERIOR "B" MINE

Chas. Addy (First)	$15.00
Matt Omejc (Second)	10.00
Jas. P. Faddis (Third)	5.00
Ed. Overy, Sr. (Unit Foreman)	10.00
	$40.00

Additional Safety Cash Awards

Evo Birleffi	$ 5.00
John Tennant, Jr.	5.00
Frank Buchanan	5.00
Pete Chaussart	5.00
A. M. Olin	5.00
John K. Johnson	5.00
Roy Huber (Unit Foreman)	5.00
Basil Winiski (Unit Foreman)	5.00
	$40.00

SUPERIOR "C" MINE

Fred Wall (First)	$15.00
Max Ogrin (Second)	10.00
Adolph Magagna (Third)	5.00
Carl Kansala (Unit Foreman)	10.00
	$40.00

Additional Safety Cash Awards

Morris Ellis	$ 5.00
Geo. Georgelakis	5.00
Matt Miller	5.00
Chas. Murto	5.00
Jas. Hudson	5.00
Jas. McLeod, Jr.	5.00
Wm. S. Fox (Unit Foreman)	5.00
Clyde Rock (Unit Foreman)	5.00
	$40.00

SUPERIOR "D" MINE

W. H. Gebo (First)	$15.00
Wm. Lahti (Second)	10.00
John Smith (Third)	5.00
Dan Gardner (Unit Foreman)	10.00
	$40.00

Additional Safety Cash Awards

Tony Proich	$ 5.00
Speros Heretakis	5.00
Ernest Galassi	5.00
John Adams	5.00
Willis Muncy	5.00
Alfred G. Brown	5.00
Anthony Dixon (Unit Foreman)	5.00
Richard Haag (Unit Foreman	5.00
	$40.00

HANNA No. 4 MINE

George Ojala (First)	$15.00
John While (Second)	10.00
Jack Milne (Third)	5.00
George Wales (Unit Foreman)	10.00
	$40.00

Additional Safety Cash Awards

R. L. Bedford	$ 5.00
Robert While	5.00
Oscar Salo	5.00
Gaddis Kerr	5.00
Percy Gaskell	5.00
Joe Bisignano	5.00
James Harrison (Unit Foreman)	5.00
James Hearne (Unit Foreman)	5.00
	$40.00

Suits of clothes awarded: Attilio Dellai, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine; Carlyle Anderson, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine; Leo Kozola, Reliance No. 1 Mine; Russ Slaughter, Winton No. 1 Mine; Fred Groutage, Winton Mine Nos. 3 & 7½; Max Dolence, Superior "B" Mine; Richard Dexter, Jr., Superior "D" Mine and Wm. Wilson, Hanna No. 4 Mine.

Keep Your Name Off This List

The following men, on account of their having sustained a compensable injury during the past nine months, are ineligible to participate in the awarding of the grand prize—a new five-passenger

automobile—which will be given at the close of the year 1938:

Robert Barbero, Rock Springs
J. R. Mann, Rock Springs
Nestor Neimi, Rock Springs

Max Cologna, Reliance
Everett Gordon, Reliance
Erwin Groark, Reliance
LeRoy McComas, Reliance

Ben Dona, Winton
John Miller, Jr., Winton

Del Homan, Superior
Lawrence Hysell, Superior
Matthew Miller, Superior
Reno Moretti, Superior
George Tomich, Superior
John J. Vase, Superior
Lawrence Zajec, Superior

Emmett Bain, Hanna
Rudolph Makinen, Hanna

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST COMPENSABLE INJURY

FIGURES TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1938

	Underground Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4 Mine	147
Rock Springs No. 8 Mine	198
Reliance No. 1 Mine	98
Reliance No. 7 Mine	66
Winton No. 1 Mine	113
Winton No. 3 Mine	782
Winton No. 7½ Mine	261
Superior "B" Mine	375
Superior "C" Mine	65
Superior "D" Mine	170
Hanna No. 4 Mine	94

	Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple	2,894
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple	1,474
Reliance Tipple	1,310
Winton Tipple	3,094
Superior "B" Tipple	247
Superior "C" Tipple	100
Superior "D" Tipple	548
Hanna No. 4 Tipple	322

	General Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs	2,206
Reliance	163
Winton	2,691
Superior	2,963
Hanna	1,066

"Death Begins at Forty"

At 25 miles an hour a moving car has developed enough energy to roll over once. Your body could probably "take" that. At 50, it has developed not *twice* but *four* times the energy—enough to roll over *four* times. You'd have to be lucky to come out of this one alive. And at 75, the car develops *nine* times the energy—enough to roll over *nine* times. Of course, it probably would hit a tree, or a culvert long before the ninth somersault and then the unused portion of energy would be spent in ripping the culvert, the car and its occupants to pieces.

If an accident occurs while your car is traveling under 40 miles an hour there is only one chance in 44 that someone will be killed. If an accident occurs while your car is traveling over 40 miles an hour there is one chance in 19 that someone in your party will die.—*Mine Safety Appliance News.*

Good housekeeping

Does not mean cleaning up once a week or once a month—

It means keeping things cleaned up all the time.

Poems for November

FOR this month we will choose from among Joyce Kilmer's poems. Kilmer was one of the many American soldiers whose poesy was cut short by the Great War. Born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, December 6, 1866, Kilmer graduated from Rutgers College in 1904, receiving his A.B. from Columbia University in 1908.

Shortly after graduating he took up journalistic work in New York City, gaining prominence rapidly, serving on the staff of the New York Times, 1913-18, besides contributing to many magazines. It was, however, through his poetry that he won his most lasting plaudits, his work expressing an abiding affection for the common and beautiful things of life.

Kilmer's ancestry can be traced back to Thomas Kilbourne of Newmarket, Cambridgeshire, England, a warden of the Anglican Church, who came to Connecticut in 1638. Soldier blood flowed in his veins, descending, as he did, from a Colonial Dame on both sides, members of both his father's and his mother's families having fought in the American revolution.

Kilmer first joined the Reserve Officers Training Corps, resigning to enlist as a private in the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard. The Seventh was mustered into active service July 15, 1917, and later he asked for and received a transfer into the 165th Infantry, U. S. A., formerly the famous old fighting Sixty-ninth, New York, a unit of the Rainbow Division. Just as daylight came on a misty Sunday morning, July 28, 1918, the regiment went into action at Oureq, France. On July 30th, Kilmer died with a bullet through his brain.

Sometime before Kilmer enlisted, he and his wife, Aline Kilmer, left the Anglican church to become Roman Catholics, his subsequent few months of life displaying an intense fervor for this old (to him new) religion. We will quote but one of his most beautiful war poems:

"ROUGE BOUQUET"

"In a wood they call the Rouge Bouquet
There is a new made grave today,
Built by never a spade nor pick
Yet covered with earth ten metres thick.
There lie many fighting men,
Dead in their youthful prime,
Never to laugh nor love again
Nor taste the Summertime.
For Death came flying through the air
And stopped his flight at the dugout stair,
Touched his prey and left them there,
Clay to clay.
He hid their bodies stealthily
In the soil of the land they fought to free
And fled away.
Now over the grave abrupt and clear
Three volleys ring;
And perhaps their brave young spirits hear
The bugle sing:
'Go to sleep!
Go to sleep!
Slumber well where the shell screamed and fell,
Let your rifles rest on the muddy floor,
You will not need them any more.
Danger's past;
Now at last,
Go to sleep!'

"There is on earth no worthier grave
To hold the bodies of the brave
Than this place of pain and pride
Where they nobly fought and nobly died.
Never fear but in the skies
Saints and angels stand
Smiling with their holy eyes
On this new-come band.
St. Michael's sword darts through the air
And touches the aureole on his hair
As he sees them stand saluting there,
His stalwart sons;
And Patrick, Brigid, Columkill
Rejoice that in veins of warriors still
The Gael's blood runs.
And up to Heaven's doorway floats,
From the wood called Rouge Bouquet,
A delicate cloud of bugle notes
That softly say:
'Farewell!
Farewell!
Comrades true, born anew, peace to you!
Your souls shall be where the heroes are
And your memory shine like the morning-star.
Brave and dear,
Shield us here.
Farewell!' "

Out of the intensity the poet felt for his new church, he wrote the poem which follows which was dedicated to a priest friend:

"STARS"

"Bright stars, yellow stars, flashing through the air,
Are you errant strands of Lady Mary's hair?
As she slits the cloudy veil and bends down through,
Do you fall across her cheeks and over heaven too?

"Gay stars, little stars, you are little eyes,
Eyes of baby angels playing in the skies.
Now and then a winged child turns his merry face
Down toward the spinning world—what a funny place!

"Jesus Christ came from the Cross (Christ receive my soul!)

In each perfect hand and foot there was a bloody hole.
Four great iron spikes there were, red and never dry,
Michael plucked them from the Cross and set them in the sky.

"Christ's Troop, Mary's Guard, God's own men,
Draw your swords and strike at Hell and strike again.
Every steel-born spark that flies where God's battles are,
Flashes past the face of God, and is a star."

The poem that follows lies close to the many simple romances that spring up between the humble ones "who serve:"

"SERVANT GIRL AND GROCER'S BOY"

"Her lips' remark was: 'Oh, you kid!'
Her soul spoke thus (I know it did):

" 'O king of realms of endless joy,
My own, my golden grocer's boy,

"I am a princess forced to dwell
Within a lonely kitchen cell,

"While you go dashing through the land
With loveliness on every hand.

"Your whistle strikes my eager ears
Like music of the choiring spheres.

"The mighty earth grows faint and reels
Beneath your thundering wagon wheels.

"How keenly, perilously sweet
To cling upon that swaying seat!

"How happy she who by your side
May share the splendors of that ride!

"Ah, if you will not take my hand
And bear me off across the land,

"Then, traveller from Arcady,
Remain awhile and comfort me.

"What other maiden can you find
So young and delicate and kind?'

"Her lips' remark was: 'Oh, you kid!'
Her soul spoke thus (I know it did)."

Kilmer, ever an ardent admirer of the poet and novelist, Sir Walter Scott, on the one hundredth anniversary of the publication of the novel, "Waverley," wrote the poem which follows:

"WAVERLEY"

"1814-1914"

"When, on a novel's newly printed page
We find a maudlin eulogy of sin,
And read of ways that harlots wander in,
And of sick souls that writhe in helpless rage;
Or when Romance, bespectacled and sage,
Taps on her desk and bids the class begin
To con the problems that have always been
Perplexed mankind's unhappy heritage;

"Then in what robes of honor habited
The laureled wizard of the North appears!
Who raised Prince Charlie's cohorts from the dead,
Made Rose's mirth and Flora's noble tears,
And formed that shining legion at whose head
Rides Waverley, triumphant o'er the years!"

Doubtless Kilmer would have reveled in the poem "*Dryburgh Abbey: A Vision,*" written by Charles Swain perhaps three-quarters of a century ago from which we quote the last verse:

"The vision and the voice are o'er! their influence waned away
Like music o'er a summer lake at the golden close of day;
The vision and the voice are o'er,—but when will be forgot
The buried Genius of Romance,—the imperishable Scott!"

Kilmer wrote many poems to his wife who is a poetess in her own right. We will reproduce one of the many verses dedicated to "Aline."

"AS WINDS THAT BLOW AGAINST A STAR"

"(For Aline)"

"Now by what whim of wanton chance
Do radiant eyes know sombre days?
And feet that shod in light should dance
Walk weary and laborious ways?

"But rays from Heaven, white and whole,
May penetrate the gloom of earth;
And tears but nourish, in your soul,
The glory of celestial mirth.

"The darts of toil and sorrow, sent
Against your peaceful beauty, are
As foolish and as impotent
As winds that blow against a star."

Any selections made from the work of Joyce Kilmer would be incomplete without that most exquisite little verse of but twelve lines that has been recited and quoted by millions:

"TREES"

"(For Mrs. Henry Mills Alden)"

"I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

"A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;

"A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

"A tree that may in Summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;

"Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.

"Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree."

In far away France the ashes of this Christian gentleman, patriot, soldier and poet, lie under a wooden cross, so close to the purling Oureq that any one of the thousands who visit the spot each year could stand by the grave of Sergeant Joyce Kilmer and toss a pebble into the little stream.

Schools

SWEETWATER County has been awarded $25,646.86 as its share of the State School Land income fund for the first half of the 1938-39 school year, and the amount mentioned is being apportioned to the fourteen school districts by the County Superintendent of Schools. School District No. 4, of Rock Springs, received the largest allotment, $13,265.62.

1938-9 Officers of local High School classes have been elected as shown below:

Seniors: Daniel Brown, President; Katherine Balog, Vice President; Katherine Mau, Secretary; Helen Korfanta, Treasurer.

Juniors: Edward Soderlund, President; Marian Leitz, Vice President; Ruth Stevenson, Secretary; Mary Jackovich, Treasurer.

Sophomores: Francis Connors, President; Alice Simon, Vice President; Donald Chipp, Secretary; Garth Boyce, Treasurer.

Freshmen: Ledo Shiamanna, President; Paul Juel, Vice President; Shirley Judd, Secretary; Buddy Hatt, Treasurer.

Late in September, the New York City school system officially added a new unit to its educational plant, at an outlay of 2½ million dollars, viz.: the Brooklyn High School of Automotive Trades. 2,500 boys enrolled for the four-year course, all of whom are bent on learning the various aspects of the automotive trade. Every phase of the trade from repairing flat tires to operating a show room will be embraced. Two other structures have also been opened by the Board of Education — the Food Trades Vocational High School has been added at Manhattan, and a High School of Science in the Bronx.

North Carolina proclaims with some pride the oldest State University in the United States (the University of North Carolina), the third oldest chartered woman's college in the country (Greensboro College), 100 years old in December, and 100-year-old Duke University.

Registration figures at the University of Wyoming at Laramie surpassed the 1,900 mark for the first time in history.

A Rock Springs boy (Nick Krpan) has recently been elected vice president of the Freshman class at the University of Wyoming. His brother (Marty), a member of the football squad at the same institution, lately met with a severe accident, fracturing his collar-bone, and will be on the bench for probably a month.

Enjoying Life

This picture portrays "Johnnie" Retford and "Tommy" Smith, two carpenters on our Rock Springs mine force. The first named is just ready to sink his teeth into a slice of apple pie, while Smith seems to be enjoying his sandwich and coffee. The scene is laid on the lawn at our railroad station, and the artisans mentioned were completing, on September 16th, the erection of a temporary platform upon the occasion of the unveiling of the monument dedicated to the first mining of Rock Springs coal in 1868.

PROSPERITY NOTE

Things were very bad on Wall Street. The market had just taken another downward plunge. The dejected broker could stand it no longer. He left his office and dropped into a corner coffee pot.

He fished around in his pocket until he found a solitary nickle and three pennies.

"Cup of coffee," he mumbled.

"Yes, sir," chirped the counterman. He filled a cup and placed it before the disheartened broker.

"Try some of our delicious doughnuts?" suggested the counterman.

The broker hesitated.

"What are they selling for?" he asked.

"Three for ten," smiled the counterman.

The broker sighed.

"Okay," he nodded. "Let me have two — on margin!"

Engineering Department

The Beaver, An Expert Soil Erosion Engineer

Data collected by C. E. SWANN

PART II. THE BEAVER AS AN ENGINEER

Mr. George W. Stimpson states:

"The beaver is noted for its industry, ingenuity and engineering skill, and 'to work like a beaver' has become proverbial."

There is no foundation for the popular belief that the beaver uses its flat paddle-like tail as a trowel in mixing mud with other materials in building dams, houses and tunnels. In all these operations, the beaver employs its front feet and mouth. Mud, stones and similar materials obtained from the bottom and sides of streams and ponds are carried through the water between the forefeet held snugly against the breast. Sticks and poles, after being cut in proper lengths with the teeth, are carried in the mouth, the forepaws, not the trowel-like tail, are used in patting down the mud and other mortarlike substances. The long, flat tail is beaten against the water as a signal of alarm, and it serves the double purpose of rudder and propeller in swimming.

Beavers, now employed in the west by Uncle Sam to save the soil and water, played an important part in the settlement of this country. Their pelts provided the necessary and practically only recognized currency for the pioneers as they pushed from the Atlantic seaboard westward to the Pacific Coast.

In the August 28th edition of the *Salt Lake Tribune*, it is stated that one thousand beavers have just been placed on the United States Government payroll, and it is their job to build an estimated $300,000 worth of scientifically constructed dams in Idaho.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Public Works Administrator, has reported that crews of beavers will soon begin the construction of a series of dams in the small streams of Idaho to prevent soil erosion, and increase the watering facilities of that region.

Director F. R. Carpenter, of the Idaho Division of Grazing, in a report to Secretary Ickes, states that, while the average cost is eight dollars to trap and transport a beaver to the newest field of operations in Idaho, every beaver is worth at least $300 for construction purposes.

"One planting of beavers has constructed seventeen dams on a small stream which a few years ago ran barely enough water for a horse or cow to drink," the report states. "Their construction work made continuous water supply for the district, with ponds deep enough to form meadows along the formerly eroded stream. These same ponds are also making excellent duck-breeding grounds and are now sufficiently developed to warrant stocking with trout. Within the next few years the beavers will have built up a water reserve that once was destroyed."

The photographs show some remarkable engineering achievements of the beaver which at one time was considered a pest fit only for conversion into a fashionable fur coat.

Many beaver dams built on small streams prevent disastrous floods lower down the valley. Above such beaver dams, however, sediment is precipitated which otherwise would be carried down to fill up the basins of costly reclamation and other dams built by man. Beavers not only build dams to hold the water for their lodges, but go all around the area of the pond or lake, building smaller dams to keep the water level up to where they need it. They even regulate the amount of ice they will permit to freeze over their ponds in winter by digging holes in the dam until the water level is slightly lower than the ice, when they replug the holes they have made.

Who can save hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of great western dams in the United States from speedy silting up, and comparatively early desueting? Who can save literally hundreds of smaller dams in all parts of the country from use-destruction due to their filling up with sediment brought down from severely eroding slopes and farm lands?

The Beaver.

Ten-foot dam built by beavers.

Who, in addition to all this, can take over much of the burden of building the many thousands of small check-dams in small streams to advance the work of soil erosion engineers and save the nation millions of dollars for such construction?

The beaver, answer soil experts, who have added some new slants to their work and now count on the beaver to do a great deal of the construction planned earlier to be accomplished by men, with taxpayers' funds.

Friend beaver has become a"billion-dollar animal," in view of the projected work he has had planned for him, and he has been granted more immunity from sudden death than he ever knew before. Instead of going into fur coats and hats, most of the beaver labor corps will spend the useful years of their lives saving big American dams, and building actually most of the country's little anti-erosion check-dams.

All over the United States, men have been at work for more than four years constructing check-dams which can be built better and cheaper by the beaver—and when the beaver is too old to dream about dam-building, he can then go into a fur coat or fur hat for those who can afford to pay for these luxuries.

More than 4,000 beaver have already been put to work by the Federal Grazing Division, Bureau of Reclamation, and National Forest Service. Six hundred more are scheduled to go to work on the Idaho project this year.

Strange thing about the beaver, he is willing to forgive and forget the past when man was his ruthless enemy, if man will. Those who know beavers say no animal makes a more pleasing, satisfying and intelligent pet than the beaver. Two or three days are all that is needed to win a beaver's confidence so that he can be hand fed.

Farmers who think beavers are injuring their orchards and crops today can easily farm their beavers out to many of the Federal activities, or to other private land owners, who need more beavers for a job of anti-soil erosion.

They are now transporting beavers from coast to coast, settling them in colonies on sites where they can install numerous dams along streams, to form catch-basins to settle sediment which otherwise would go down to the next big dam. Even Boulder dam, due to precipitation of eroded sediments, is now given a life of but fifty years unless that sedimentation can be stopped. There's a man-made catch basin for Boulder dam, of course, but the real place to stop that sedimentation, say the experts, is all along the upper streams—and this is the beaver's forte.

Coal Here, There, and Everywhere

CLASSES for Mine Foreman and Gas Watchman will be held at the Washington School each Wednesday and Friday, 7 to 9 P. M., until December 22nd. The courses of study will consist of applied mathematics, physics, chemistry of mine gases, ventilation, etc. Other units of work will be given at a later period during the winter. The State Department of Education, the local School Districts, and the coal-mining companies are fostering the plan.

F. J. Stortz and M. J. Grillos are the local instructors, and the classes at Reliance, Winton and Superior will be under the tutelage of Messrs. Dee Zimmerman, Frank Lebar and John E. Willson. Urban Toucher will instruct in applied electricity at Reliance.

L. L. White has accepted the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, with headquarters divided between Cleveland and Scranton. He was formerly President of the Pittston Coal Company, and at one time was Vice President of the Erie Railroad Company.

Moroni Heiner, President of the Utah Fuel Company, with W. D. Bryson and Joseph Parmley, officials of the same concern, were recent visitors at our general offices.

Dr. Wm. Reid, of the Fife Coal Company, Scotland, who spent considerable time on our coal properties several years since, in a talk at the Lauder Technical School, September 13th last, spoke of the part education was playing in reducing the accident rate in the mines, citing achievements made by his company in the four years past. In 1934, they had an accident rate of fewer than 2,000 man-shifts per accident, with an average of 14 or 15 fatalities per year. Today their accident rate averaged over 4,000 man-shifts per accident, in other words, they had halved the accident rate. The first eight months of 1938 showed but four fatalities compared with eight during the same period of 1937, a reduction in fatalities of fifty per cent.

Game Warden: "Are the fish biting today?"

Weary angler: "I don't know. But if they are, they're biting each other."

Armistice Day in 1918

The following is a description of the first Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, which appeared in the A. E. F. paper, the "Stars and Stripes."

AT THE eleventh hour on the eleventh day of the eleventh month, hostilities came to an end from Switzerland to the sea. Early that morning, from the wireless station on the Eiffel tower in Paris, there had gone forth through the air to the wondering, half-incredulous line that the Americans held from near Sedan to the Moselle the order of Marshal Foch to cease firing on the stroke of eleven.

On the stroke of eleven the cannons stopped, the rifles dropped from the shoulders, the machine guns grew still. There followed then a strange, unbelievable silence as though the world had died. It lasted but a moment, lasted for the space a breath is held. Then came such an uproar of relief and jubilance, such a tooting of horns, shrieking of whistles, such an overture from the bands and trains and church bells, such a shouting of voices as the earth is not likely to hear again in our day and generation.

When night fell on the battlefield the clamor of the celebration waxed rather than waned. Darkness? There was none. Rockets and a ceaseless fountain of star shells made the lines a streak of glorious brilliance across the face of startled France, while, by the light of flares, the front and all its dancing, boasting, singing peoples was as clear as though the sun sat high in the heavens.

The man from Mars, coming to earth on the morning of November 11, 1918, would have been hard put to it to say, which army had won, for, if anything, the greater celebration, the more startling outburst, came not from the American but from the German side. At least he could have said —that man from Mars—to which side the suspension of hostilities had come as a greater relief.

The news began to spread across the front shortly after the sun rose. There was more or less effort to send it forward only through military channels, to have the corps report it calmly by wire to the divisions, the divisions to the brigades, the brigades to the regiments, the regiments to the battalions, and so on down to the utmost squad, quite as though this were an ordinary order and nothing to get excited about.

There was the effort. But it did not work very well. The word was sped on the kind of wireless that man knew many centuries before Marconi camc on earth. It spread like a current of electricity along the shivery mess lines, hopping up and down and sniffling and scuffling as they waited for their morning coffee. It spread along the chains of singing road maners along the creeping columns of camions. Driver called it to driver, and runners tossed the word over their shoulders as they hurried by. Now and again a fleet of motorcycles would whiz along through the heavy mist.

"The guerre will be finee at 11 o'clock. Finee la guerre."

You could hear it called again and again.

"What time?"

"Eleven o'clock."

A pause. "Say, you, what time is it now?"

They took it a little incredulously at first. That was old stuff, that rumor. They had heard it again and again during the past fortnight.

"Well, the captain says it's so."

"Hell! Who's he?"

All along the seventy-seven miles held by the Americans, the firing continued, literally, until the eleventh hour. At one minute before 11, when a million eyes were glued to the slow-creeping minute hands of a million watches, the roar of the guns was a thing to make the old earth tremble. At one point—it was where the Yankee division, visiting at the time with a French corps, was having a brisk morning battle to the east of the Meuse, a man stationed at one battery stood with a handkerchief in his uplifted hand, his eyes fixed on his watch. It was one minute before 11. To the lanyards of the four big guns ropes were tied, each rope manned by 200 soldiers, cooks, stragglers, messengers, gunners, everybody. At 11 the handkerchief fell, the men pulled, the guns cursed out the last shot of the battery. And so it went at a hundred, at a thousand places along the line.

Probably the hardest fighting being done by any Americans in the final hour was that which engaged the troops of the 28th, 92d, 81st and 7th divisions, with the Second American Army, who launched a fire-eating attack above Vigneulles just at dawn on the 11th. It was no mild thing, that last flare of the battle, and the order to cease firing did not reach the men in the front line until the last moment, when runners sped with it from fox hole to fox hole.

Then a quiet, startling thing occurred. The skyline of the crest ahead of them grew suddenly populous with dancing soldiers, and down the slope, all the way to the barbed wire, straight for the Americans, came the German troops. They came with outstretched hands, ear-to-ear grins, and souvenirs to swap for cigarettes, so well did they know the little weakness of their foe. They came to tell how pleased they were the fight had stopped, how glad they were the kaiser had departed for parts unknown, how fine it was to know they would have a republic at last in Germany.

"No," said one stubborn little Prussian, "it's a kingdom we want."

Whereat his companions mobbed him and howled him down.

The farthest north at 11 o'clock on the front of the two armies was held at the extreme American left up Sedan way by the troops of the 77th division. The farthest east—the nearest to the Rhine—was held by those Negro soldiers who used to make up the old New York 15th, and have long been brigaded with the French. They were in Alsace, and their line ran through Thann and across the railway that leads to Colmar.

When the great hour came, across the trenches from our side swarmed a small army of civilians, bearing food and clothing to their kith and kin on the other side. From the highest steeple in Thann the Tricolor fluttered gaily, and within the church, there knelt in thanksgiving all the old folks from miles around.

With them, in among them, poilus knelt and Yankee soldiers, and the crowd so choked the aisles and steps that the priest could not move forward for his services. But the words that he preached from his pulpit were such words as leave the eyes dim and the heart glowing.

Up to the front, past Montfaucon and Romagne, past Remonville and on up, a truck trundled that morning. Over the tailboard, at the endless mud of Argonne and Ardennes, there gazed a boy who had been drafted in the heart of America, some six months before, and who, with stop-offs for tedious training on the way, had slowly journeyed from his home to the Ardennes. It had taken him six months, it had put him through the cheerless channel of the replacement system, but it had brought him at last to his destination—the destination of his day-dreams and his nightmares. He had reached the front.

As he rode along, he noticed a certain excitement tingling everywhere, but perhaps that was just the mood of the front.

When finally the truck stopped and he jumped out, the news was waiting for him: "It is 11 o'clock. The war is over."

"Hell!" he said. "I just got here!"

Then he laughed a short, little laugh that was made half of relief and half of disappointment. And his name was Private George W. Legion.

Up in a high observation post, an American observer was trying to penetrate the mist with his German field glasses. The younger officer at his elbow asked him to look due west. What did he see? Well, not much—the road to the forest full of traffic, no shell fire, a crippled airplane in the field below.

"Lord, Lord, what good are these glasses? Why, without them, I can see a little house in Kansas City. There's a nursery on the second floor and the sun, shining in the window, just touches a cradle there. Inside that cradle, man, is my daughter. I have never seen her before. She was born since I sailed for France."

Meanwhile, on the roads below, the engineers were working with a will. No time to celebrate for the road must be kept in shape. But they sang as they worked.

"Send the word, send the word over there,
That the Yanks are coming,
The Yanks are coming—"

The words in that hour had acquired a new significance.

Hunting for Fossils

THOSE who dig in the earth hunting for fossilized animal skeletons sometimes make a strike. For example, one explorer dug up the skeletons of nine huge dinosaurs in the Bad Lands of Montana. But a paleontologist of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., says that in more than thirty years of digging he had never had the good fortune to find an important, entirely complete skeleton until his trip to Bridger Basin, in the Bad Lands of Wyoming, last year. There, among other finds, he unearthed a complete skeleton of a small rhinoceros.

Sometimes a find is made by accident, but the majority of fossils are found by hard work with pick and shovel. Every year small parties of scientists go out on expeditions, seeking for fossils. These men do not dig at random, but plan a campaign, and they go to regions marked by certain geological formations.

When the right layer of soil has been found, the expedition starts to dig. When a specimen is discovered, it is not unearthed at once. "As soon as its bones begin to show through the earth," says Robert E. Martin, in "Popular Science Monthly," "a channel is cut around them. Then burlap bandages soaked in plaster of Paris or flour paste are spread over the cutting. When the bandages have set, the specimen is undercut, turned over, and the process repeated." The bones and the earth with which they are surrounded are incased in this covering and then shipped to the Institution.

Digging is the easiest part of the job. The preparators take up the work where the field party left off. In the museum the specimens are opened and the bones are carefully removed. Then the skeleton must be cleaned and arranged just as it was in life. This latter process is difficult. Putting the bones of a monster together is much like trying to assemble the separate parts of a motor car without ever having seen one.

MOTIVE

He was just off on a business trip around the world and she was seeing him off.

Just before the boat left the dock she clung to him and implored:

"My dearest, will you be true to me when you are far away? Promise that you will write to me from every place you visit."

As he kissed her he asked suspiciously:

"Is it love that prompts you to say this or are you merely collecting foreign stamps?"

Ye Old Timers

Old Timers John Peterson and Gregor Kalan

The above photo taken in front of the Elks Building at our last Old Timers' Reunion, shows two "old cronies" — on left, John Peterson, Rock Springs, and Gregor Kalan, of Reliance.

Mr. Peterson is a native of Sweden, born there December 21, 1864. He first entered our employ here in June, 1901, as Outside Laborer, and served on the tipples of Mines 7, 8, and 10 here for a long term until his retirement through illness in 1927. Is on the Company's pension list. Is a single man, and resides at 215 Ridge Avenue, this city.

Gregor Kalan, employed at Reliance since March, 1912, is a native of Skofia, Austria—born there March, 1875. Is a widower and has raised a very interesting family of two daughters and four sons.

Mr. Charles Borman Dies

Mr. Charles Borman, former employe of Washington Union Coal Co. at Tono, passed away at an Olympia Hospital October 3, 1938, after a short illness. Mr. Borman was a native of West Virginia, removing to Washington in 1903, and later came to Tono Mine to operate a sawmill. After many years of service, Mr. Borman was retired on pension in 1932.

Death of Mrs. Jane McMillan

There passed away on September 24th at her home (718 Ridge Avenue, Rock Springs), Mrs. Jane McMillan, following a brief illness. Funeral services were held September 27th from the Episcopal Church, Rev. E. L. Tull in charge, interment in Mountain View Cemetery. Six grandsons officiated as pallbearers.

Mrs. Jane McMillan

Born at Western Port, Maryland, November 15, 1855, she came to Rock Springs in September, 1885, where she resided up to the time of her death.

Three daughters, two sons, and a brother and sister are left to survive, in addition to 27 grandchildren, 26 great-grandchildren, and 3 great-great-grandchildren, to whom is extended deepest sympathy in their sad loss.

In this group of ladies, beginning at left are: Mrs. Anton Paukovich, Blairtown; Mrs. Chauncey Murray, Reliance; Mrs. Charles Morgan, Evanston; Mrs. T. H. Butler, Rock Springs, and Mrs. Adolph Stebner, Hanna. This picture was taken at the Old Timers' meeting last June.

Old Timer Andrew Matson Injured

One of our Old Timers, Andrew Matson, had the misfortune of having sevcral bones in his right foot fractured on October 6th, due to a piece of coal falling thereon. Andrew has been in the service of the Company since 1891, and his present employment has been as a Pit Car Loader in Mine No. 8 here.

Climbing the Greasy Pole

Climbing the greasy pole at the Old Timers' meeting did not prove as easy as the small boys believed. Their pockets stuffed with sand and pieces of newsprint did not avail much. None of them reached the top, but so earnest and diligent were their efforts that the money was divided between two of the contestants.

Books—Bible Remains the Best Seller—Books About Lincoln in Majority

BASED on a population of 120,000,000 the people of the United States spend forty cents a year for books.

The bible is still the best seller and by millions accepted as the best book published. The average sales are 30,000,000 copies yearly, or 80,000 each day.

There is no doubt that more books have been written on Abraham Lincoln than on any other, except Christ. Prior to 1870, Napoleon held the record.

The name of the book which caused the evolution trial at Dayton, Tennessee, is "Hunter's Biology" used in the schools.

The first geographical dictionary known is that of Stephen Byzantium, who lived in the 6th century. Only an abridgement remains to sustain this claim. The first modern Gazetteer is the Dictionarium. Historico-Geographicum, 1565 by Charles Stephens.

The first Encyclopedia Brittanica was published in parts at Edinburgh, 1768-1771.

It took Noah Webster from 1807 to 1828 to complete and publish his first American Dictionary. It contained about 12,000 words and about 40,000 more definitions than in any preceding American dictionary.

Charles Dickens first attracted attention with his sketch by "Boz" which appeared in two volumes the year before Queen Victoria's accession (1837). Following this came the Pickwick Papers.

The three things that man can never recall, according to James M. Barrie in "Dear Brutus" are "the spoken word, the past life, and the neglected opportunity."

Washington Irving wrote the "Sketch Book" during 1819-1820.

Stevenson's book "Treasure Island" has no historical basis. It was written chapter at a time for the entertainment of the author's stepson, Lloyd Osbourne, a twelve-year-old school boy, to relieve the tedium of a rainy vacation and had for its foundation a map which Stevenson had drawn and labeled "Treasure Island" (1882). It became a great seller and has for years been the juvenile favorite in practically all countries.

The number of families owning radios in the United States at the beginning of 1938 was estimated at 26,666,500, or 82 per cent of the total number of families in this country.

The estimated figure does not represent the total number of radio sets in use, since it takes no account of automobile sets, radios in stores and restaurants, or the fact that some families own more than one radio.

Having recovered from an appendectomy in Washington, Don Jose Tormos Diego, mayor of Ponce, Puerto Rico, told reporters what he thought of the Nationalists who tried to assassinate Governor Blanton Winship in the mayor's home town.

"If I could speak the English by the books," he spluttered, "I would blow their nose, by damn I am. . . . These pig-dogs making too much public noise with the shoot-guns."

Interesting Statistics on Railroads

RAILROADS have always been a source of interest to the public, and still are despite more modern means of transportation. They are and always will be a mighty force in business. A little booklet issued by the Association of American Railroads gives some interesting statistics and information under the title, "Do You Know?"

Dining cars serve twenty-five million meals a year, equivalent to a meal a day for every resident of a city of 25,000 population.

The "shopping list" of American railroads lists 70,000 articles from toothpicks and pins to steel rails and locomotives. Average yearly expense for ten years one billion dollars per year.

First "Stop, Look and Listen" sign was used in 1884.

Apple pie is the most popular dessert on dining cars.

One million persons work directly for railroads. Another million are kept employed making things used.

One Pullman car for its individual use generates enough electricity to supply four homes.

Taxes for federal, state and local governments amount to one million dollars daily.

Railroads pass through 1,539 tunnels which, placed end to end, would extend 320 miles.

The largest steam locomotives in the world are used on American railroads. The empty boiler barrel of one of these would permit the passage of a standard automobile.

Railroads own and maintain 370,000 buildings from crossing "shanties" to huge terminals.

The first Pullman car was built in 1868.

They have 45,000 locomotives, 1,800,000 freight cars and 41,000 passenger cars.

Passenger engines use from 70 to 120 gallons and freight engines from 150 to 350 gallons of water per mile.

Accident statistics prove that you are safer on a train than in your own home.

There are 7,500 parts in the modern locomotive.

One million, eight hundred thousand freight cars travel twenty-three billion miles a year. The location of every car on more than 400,000 miles of track is known and recorded every day.

There are now 10,000 air conditioned passenger cars.

Air Pilots

THE bureau of air commerce reported recently that 20,076 men and women hold pilots licenses, and 9,732 aircraft are certified in the United States.

The bureau said 1,299 aircraft have been recorded, but have not obtained certificates. They bear identification marks only.

The pilots included 1,149 with airline certificates, 6,556 commercial, 981 limited commercial; 9,352 private, 478 amateurs who obtained ratings prior to November 1, 1937, when such ratings were discontinued, and 1,560 with solo licenses.

The bureau said the pilots included 543 women. Of these, 72 have commercial licenses, 26 limited commercial licenses, 354 are private pilots, 42 amateurs and 51 solo flyers.

The bureau's report by states showed that on July 1 New York had a total of 970 planes, 938 of them certified, and 1,889 pilots. The state's pilots included 6 airline, 598 commercial, 96 limited commercial, 969 private, 50 amateurs and 170 solo flyers.

Glider reports by states showed New York has 32 glider pilots and 19 gliders.

Prehistoric Britons Knew Use of Coal

A SETBACK of industrial progress for hundreds of years may be blamed on Roman inexperience and unwillingness to learn from so-called barbarians, according to a recent discovery by British archeologists digging near the village of Coity in Wales. At a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries in London, Sir Cyril Fox, director of the National Museum of Wales, described a Bronze Age burial of about 1500 B. C. found to contain remains of a body which had been cremated. Cremation was not unusual among the Bronze Age people but the unusual feature was that the funeral pyre was not of wood but of Welsh coal brought from an outcrop nearby.

This confirms what archeologists had already suspected, that the prehistoric inhabitants of Great Britain, long before the Roman Conquest at about the time of Christ, knew of the coal beds and knew that coal could be used as fuel. In Italy there is no coal nor did any other prominent Roman country have any. For many centuries the Romans had used wood as fuel. During their control of Britain for four centuries, the Romans evidently held so firmly to the habit of burning wood that they ignored the island's coal supplies and ultimately forgot them. Thus the widespread use of coal fuel which led presently to the modern age of steam, had to wait for centuries, until British monks in the middle ages rediscovered the secret.—*National Safety News.*

Finger Prints

Finger printing was not always used for a record by which to identify criminals. The taking of finger prints is known to have been practiced in the East at a very early period when thumb prints were a monarch's sign-manual. The permanent character of thumb prints was first put forward scientifically in 1823 by J. E. Perkenje, a professor of physiology, who read a paper before the University of Breslau, advocating a system of classification. His work was taken up by Bewick, an English draftsman, who made a number of impressions, and later by Sir Francis Gallon and Sir William Herschel.

Of Interest to Women

Choice Recipes

CORN CHOWDER

One-fourth cup chopped salt pork, ¼ cup chopped onions, ⅓ cup minced celery, 3 cups diced raw potatoes, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, 2 cups water, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, 2 tablespoons diced pimientos, 3 tablespoons butter, 4 tablespoons flour, 2 cups milk, ⅓ teaspoon paprika, 1 cup cooked corn.

Heat pork in a pan. Add and brown onions and celery. Add potatoes, salt, pepper and water. Cover and cook for 10 minutes. Add parsley, pimientos and the butter which has been mixed with the flour and the rest of the ingredients. Cook over low fire. Stir often.

DUTCH APPLE PIE

Four cups sliced apples, 3 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon cloves, 1 cup dark brown sugar, 2 tablespoons butter, ½ cup orange juice, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, ⅓ cup water.

Mix together the apples, flour, spices and sugar. Pour into a shallow buttered baking dish. Add the rest of the ingredients and top.

Topping

One and one-half cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 2 teaspoons granulated sugar, ¼ teaspoon salt, ⅓ cup lard, 1 egg, beaten, ⅓ cup milk.

Mix the flour with the baking powder, sugar and salt. Cut in the lard. Add the egg and milk. Pat out the soft dough on a floured board and then place the dough on top of the apples. Make three slits in the top. Bake.

BANANA CREAM PIE

Bake a nine-inch pie shell and allow it to cool. Scald one cup of milk over hot water. Mix together ¼ cup of sugar, ¼ teaspoon of salt and 3 tablespoons of flour. Add ½ cup of cold milk slowly, stirring until the mixture is smooth. Stir this into the hot milk and cook over hot water until thickened, stirring constantly. Cover and allow to cook for about three minutes.

Beat one egg yolk slightly, and gradually add the thickened milk mixture to it, stirring all the time. Return to the double boiler and cook for one minute longer. Add 1 tablespoon of butter and ½ teaspoon of vanilla extract and allow the mixture to cool.

Fill the pie shell with alternate layers of the cooled filling and sliced bananas. Top with whipped cream or a meringue.

The Pantry Shelf

GLASS coffee makers that make coffee on the drip system now have handles for the upper section as well as for the lower. This has been done so that when you lift out the upper glass, holding the coffee grounds, you do not burn your fingers. This minor improvement can make a big difference in your breakfast table tempers.

Operating rooms in hospitals are often equipped with air purifiers that help disinfect the rooms. Smaller versions of these hospital air purifiers are put out now for use in the sickroom at home. In a houseful of children susceptible to contagious diseases, one of these might help restrict the illness to the original patient.

The air purifier looks like a small table radio cabinet without the dials. It has open screened ends through which the air is drawn by fans. The air is circulated past tubes radiating lethal violet rays, which kill off any germs that might be floating around.

For small apartments where the kitchen facilities leave something to be desired, there is a brand-new little electric oven, a compact, light-weight affair, that can be used for baking, broiling, roasting, or cooking the vegetables. The electric unit, a set of coils in a frame, can be moved around in the oven according to the need. When it comes to broiling, the unit is placed in the top of the oven to supply heat from above. For other cooking purposes it is left in the bottom of the oven. Equipment includes a broiling or roasting pan with a removable grill for steaks and chops and a couple of covered saucepans for vegetables.

Two things may be wrong with the angelfood cake that falls from the pan as soon as it is inverted. The flour may have been slightly damp. (Dry it by placing it in a warm oven for about ten minutes. Then let it cool before it is used.) The cake also may have been removed from the oven before it was thoroughly baked.

Here's a trick-of-the-trade for serving the delicious grape-fruit juice: Pour a canful into a large glass, then pour rapidly from one glass to another in order to aerate the juice. This restores the sparkle, the oxygen brings out the fine flavor. If you prefer, shake vigorously in a shaker, with ice.

Household Hints

CANDIED ginger gives zest to fruit cocktails, salads and desserts.

Rice cakes, covered with a thick cheese sauce, are tempting for luncheon, supper or the meatless dinner menus.

Test custards with a silver knife. If knife when it comes out of center of custard is dry, custard is done.

If two glasses become wedged together, stand in warm water and pour cold water into the inside glass. By this method they are quickly separated.

Never boil more than four cups of juice for jelly in one pan. Use two pans, each holding that amount, if desired. It is difficult to obtain a good jelly when a large quantity is boiled at once.

A discarded wire hairbrush comes in handy to remove hair and dirt from the brush of the carpet sweeper and the dry mop.

Matting may not show it, but it gets just as soiled as any other floor covering. It will be greatly improved if hung over the clothesline on a clear day and thoroughly washed with the hose.

Pipe cleaners are convenient when cleaning out the tricky places in the sewing machine or typewriter. They are far-reaching and clean as they go.

Add a tablespoon of paraffin to the water when washing linoleum. It helps to remove stains and acts as a preservative for the linoleum.

Be sure to turn the tops of the boxes of spices after using so that they are absolutely closed. If the containers are not kept air-tight it means the escape of the volatile oils which give spices their aroma and flavor.

We all know by putting the package of raisins to which paper has stuck into a warm oven the paper will loosen immediately, but this can be accomplished in an easier way than by waiting until the oven is heated. Just put the package on the mouth of the teakettle and let the steam reach it from all sides. It will loosen the paper immediately.

Are you having trouble with bluing streaks in your laundry? First dissolve your bluing thoroughly in a small quantity of boiling water, stir, then add it to the rinsing water.

Always store matches in a covered tin box or pail —out of reach of small children and away from heated pipes or stoves. Be sure your matches are extinguished before you discard them. Never light matches in closets, garages or poorly-ventilated places.

Activities of Women

FOR thirteen years Miss Esther Menke of Wilbur, Washington, has been a tractor repair saleswoman. Machinery is her hobby.

A community hall to house officials of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers is being erected at St. George, Utah, by Mrs. Hortense Odlum, president of a women's specialty shop in New York.

Mrs. George Bethune Adams, eighty years old, who for more than twenty years has served as manager and resident director of the Ellin Prince Speyer hospital for animals, has received the Chappel award for her work.

The first women ever named to the board of the School of Oratory of Emerson College were announced recently to be Mrs. Grace Davis Vanamee of New York, and Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick of West Newton. Mrs. Vanamee is an assistant to the president of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Mrs. Jess Adams, Moweaqua, Illinois, gave her dog, "Towdy," a regular funeral. An undertaker embalmed the body which was placed in a casket and buried in the family burying ground. The granite headstone reads: Towdy, the Faithful Dog, 1923-1938. "He was my greatest pleasure and a fine watchdog," said Mrs. Adams, "and had every luxury a child ever had." Now the other lot owners are indignantly demanding removal of Towdy's body. Looks like a lawsuit.

Miss Eileen O'Brien of San Francisco has been in this country recently after having had charge of the distribution of medical supplies in Spain for the Irish Christian Front of Dublin. She was with the Insurgents.

Miss Agnes Macphail, first woman member of the Canadian parliament, now is fighting encroachments of "Fascistic tendencies" in Canada's provincial governments. Elected a member of the Dominion of Canada parliament 17 years ago, she is second only to Lady Astor in length of service in a British parliament.

WOMEN SPENDERS

The women of the United States spend 85 cents of every retail dollar. They influence the purchase of 62 per cent of all hardware; 85 per cent of all drugs; 90 per cent of automobiles; 98 per cent of the household supplies; 97 per cent of the groceries; 77 per cent of the sporting goods; and even the purchase of 61 per cent of men's haberdashery is influenced by women.

Nursing Service in a Large City

As 269 nurses move out of crowded dormitory quarters in three of Welfare Island's institutions and into individual rooms in the new building New Yorkers are reminded of the vast army of trained women who care for the sick under the city's auspices.

Every day of the year close to 9,000 of them are on duty in hospital wards and in out-patient departments; in city health centres; in public and parochial schools, and making their rounds in all weather and in every section of the city in aid of the needy ill.

These last are the visiting nurses. The Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service, the Brooklyn Visiting Nurse Service and the Staten Island Visiting Nurse Service cooperate with the Department of Welfare's Home Relief Bureau—at $1 a visit—in caring for patients on the relief rolls. But only a small percentage of their calls are so financed. These and other voluntary agencies—several orders of Catholic Nursing Sisters among them—carry the major part of the city's responsibility for persons who are ill in their homes and cannot afford to pay for nursing care. And some 80 per cent of persons who are ill do not go to hospitals, but remain at home.

HENRY STREET NURSES

The Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service's current drive for funds is a reminder of the scope and importance of the work. Upward of 500,000 visits to more than 100,000 patients were made by the Henry Street nurses last year, two-thirds of them to persons who could pay nothing.

The city hospital nurses form the biggest single group of those who care for New York's patients. New York City has the largest hospital system under one head in the world. Nearly 19,000 beds are maintained in its twenty-six institutions. On the staff are 7,844 nurses. Another 2,000 are in its five training schools. (One of them, at Bellevue, was the first training school for nurses in a general hospital in this country.)

These thousands of young women may be seen any day—in their crisp white uniforms and low-heeled white shoes—serving in hospitals from lower Manhattan to the outer boundaries of Queens and Richmond and the Bronx, in the Municipal Sanatorium beyond the city limits. In 309 city hospital clinics they take case histories and assist in examinations and in treatments of "a vast phalanx of patients," as Commissioner of Hospitals Dr. S. S. Goldwater has phrased it. More than two and a half million visits are made to these clinics every year.

This hospital nursing service is obviously enormous in scope. Seventy-eight fields of nursing are covered in the city program, from the fundamental branches of medical and surgical nursing, pediatrics and obstetrics, to the specialized fields of psychiatry and communicable diseases.

Yet the modern nurse has another major job outside the hospital receiving office and ward. Hundreds of nurses help to protect the health of a million school children in New York City. Some 850 in all are employed by the Health Department.

The work of the public-health nurse possibly touches the average layman's experience most closely of all, because of new emphasis on preventive measures and health education. Every parent of a school child knows that the public-health nurse is on hand every morning to look Johnny over if the teacher thinks he is under par. As the city's new health centers extend their influence, neighborhood mothers come to know and depend on the nursing station.

What Money Can't Buy

THE Hoover Sphere recently recalled the words of the late George Horace Lorimer, for many years editor of the Saturday Evening Post, who said: "It is a good thing to have money and the things that money can buy, but it is good, too, to check up once in a while and make sure you haven't lost the things that money can't buy."

For instance;

Money can't buy real friendship — friendship must be earned.

Money can't buy a clear conscience—square dealing is the price tag.

Money can't buy the glow of good health—right living is the secret.

Money can't buy happiness—happiness is a mental attitude and one may be as happy in a cottage as in a mansion.

Money can't buy sunsets, singing birds and the music of the wind in the trees—these are as free as the air we breathe.

Money can't buy inward peace—peace is the result of a constructive philosophy of life.

Money can't buy character—character is what we are when we are alone with ourselves in the dark.

Continue the list yourself. You'll agree that among the things money can't buy are some of the most valuable treasures life has to offer. It is a good thing to check up now and then to be sure we are not missing these things.

The Hills Ahead

The hills ahead look hard and steep and high,
Often we behold them with a sigh;
But as we near them, level grows the road,
We find on every slope, with every load,
The climb is not so steep, the top so far,
The hills ahead look harder than they are.

And so it is with troubles, though they seem so great
That men complain, and fear, and hesitate.
Less difficult the journey than we dreamed;
It never proves as hard as once it seemed.
There never comes a hill, a task, a day,
But, as we near it, easier the way.

Our Young Women

Fashion Fads and Fancies

NEW Paris sports costumes, like those for tailored wear, are independent of other style trends, adopting only those elements that are both practical and smart. Bloused effects lend a new silhouette to many Winter outfits. Lumber jackets, always sports favorites, are more popular than ever and their bloused fullness is introduced into many dresses, sweaters, coats and longer jackets for both active and spectator sports wear. Armholes are growing ever wider. Dolman or out-and-out kimono sleeves appear even on heavy tweed sports coats and jackets. However, their cut has been carefully studied and gores and gussets cunningly placed to allow complete freedom of movement to the arms.

In contrast with bloused tops, many sports skirts maintain a narrow line. The necessary width is achieved by inverted or box pleats which begin high enough to give the knees free play. Straight split skirts seem to be fading out of the sports picture; variations on the kilt theme are supplanting them; these are being featured by all the leading Paris couturiers.

Many smart young girls are ordering genuine Highland kilts, which they will wear with a wool sweater and velvet jacket in black, Highland green or possibly even with one of the bright colors of the plaid. Real Glengarries or tam-o'-shanters are imported by some with the kilts. Or, in lieu of these, Paris bonnets of Scottish inspiration are selected to go with the kilt outfits.

The slim and trim will go for that smart reefer of black Persian lamb. It has a collar extending into long, squared revers at the front and self-covered buttons, four down each side.

The right word for those huge velvet berets is difficult to achieve. Romantic, picturesque and becoming certainly tell something of the story. A beauty is an enormous profile beret of russet colored velvet with an ostrich plume of the same shade low at the side.

Gathering of the clans is now on as Scottish plaids become increasingly popular in the mode. Many of the nicest plaid woolens have trig bodices, pleated skirts and fitted jackets of velveteen.

A repeater each year is the three-piece suit with top coat lavishly fur trimmed. A new model has a beige woolen belted jacket, a brown woolen skirt and a top coat of beige and brown checked woolen with collar and full-length revers of blond lynx.

New details mark the new fur coats. A beauty of a mink coat has a standing collar which extends into tuxedo revers. The wide sleeves have tucked detail to the elbow.

Our favorite evening dress of the week is a strapless model of purple velvet with silver lace forming a box-pleated wide ruffle at the neckline and at the wide hem. The silver lace is threaded through with purple velvet ribbon.

The Personal Touch

AN ANTI-PERSPIRATION cream that is supposed to work insantly, so that there is no waiting before dressing, is something new. It is about the consistency of a heavy face cream, and makers say it is not greasy. It is supposed to be effective for from one to three days, though each woman is urged to work out her own schedule in its use. It has a pleasant odor.

Liquid nail polish note: the latest thing is a rich rose-into-violet shade with a silvery sheen that has a dull shine like ice. This is to wear with plum or wine-colored clothes. It ought to look well with almost any color in the evening and to harmonize well with the new orchid tones.

An oval vanity for rouge, no bigger than a half-dollar piece, is something new for women who carry rouge only occasionally. This vanity, of gold metal, is nicely designed. It can be had with rouge in the new bluish shades.

Some of the new powder vanities for evening are delicate, dressy affairs. There is one small round vanity of silver with a metal flower, a purple pansy, covering its entire top. Another evening vanity is of gold or silver kid, deep and round, made like an old-fashioned penny purse.

There are huge, out-sized bouquets of silk or velvet flowers in the shops now to wear with the long, severe wool evening coat. Anyone who hesitates to wear flowers made by hand might bear in mind that these nowadays are so expertly fashioned that they are lovely in themselves, real or not.

THE POWER OF ADVERTISING

"Darling, what did you do to this steak? It has such a peculiar taste?"

"Dear, I burned it a little, but I fixed that by rubbing unguentine on it right away."

Our Little Folks

Who's Who in the Animal Kingdom?

By ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE

1. What great animal gives birth to its young during the long twilight sleep of hibernation?

2. What is the only bird that can fly straight up, down, sideways, and backward?

3. What is the largest creature this earth or its waters have ever known?

4. What creature has the curious habit of swallowing some hard, indigestible substance such as a stone, a brick, or a tree-knot, before it hibernates?

5. What wild animal is the hardest to trap?

6. What bird is always in continuous flight away from its nest?

7. What animal made many of the trails over the hills and plains of North America—routes so perfect from an engineering standpoint that many of our highways and railways have been built upon them?

8. What wild animal refuses to eat food that he does not carefully wash?

9. What animal thumps on the ground with its feet to communicate with its fellows?

10. What bird will plunge at full speed into a snowbank in order to escape the rigors of a winter's night?

11. What three natural enemies in nature will sometimes be found together in the same burrow underground?

12. What two creatures carry their young in skin pouches?

13. Why are many male spider lovers perfectly terrified of the females?

14. What creature of the sea nurses its young?

15. What American big-game animal is the longest jumper?

(For answers, turn to following page)

Try Your Tongue on This Twister

A tree-toad loved a she toad
That lived up in a tree.
She was a three-toed tree toad
But a two-toed toad was he.
The two-toed tree toad tried to win
The she toad's friendly nod,
For the two-toed tree toad loved the ground
That the three-toed tree toad trod.
But vainly the two-toed tree toad tried,
He could not please her whim.
In her tree toad bower,
With her V-toed power
The she toad vetoed him.

A Sensible Boy

I don't believe in eating much
  Of Turkey, pun'kin pie and such;
It makes you dream bad dreams at night,
  And then, besides, it's not polite.
So I'm not going to stuff and stuff,
  An' act like I can't eat enough—
For me a turkey leg will do,
  With just a slice of breast—or two—
Some liver, gizzard, an' a wing,
  An' lots of dressing—that's the thing!
Mashed potatoes, to make me grow,
  Squash an' cabbage, they're fine, you know;
I must have some cranberries, too,
  An' layer cake—two pieces will do.
Then of pun'kin pie so yellow—
  One piece, 'cause I'm a little fellow.
With nuts and apples I shall quit,
  An' not ask for another bit;
'Tisn't good, the doctors say,
  To eat too much Thanksgiving Day.

—*Author Unknown*

THERE YET

Ephraim: Did you know dat Jonah was three days in de stomach of a whale?

Rastus: Dat ain't much. Mah uncle was longer dan dat in de stomach of a alligator.

Ephraim: Yo' don' say! How long?

Rastus: He's dere yit!

PESSIMISTIC

An example of youthful pessimism was provided by a youngster who was about to start on a railway journey, his first trip alone. His mother cautioned him to write his name and address on a card and keep it in his pocket. He wrote:

"In case of accident this was Johnny Jones."

HEALTH OR AGE

Mother: "Sonny, step over and see how old Mrs. Harris is this morning."

Sonny (coming back): "Seventy-three years, six months and two days, muvver, she says."

OCTOPUS

Teacher: "Johnny, will you please tell the class what an octopus is?"

Johnny: "It must be a cat with eight sides."

PLYMOUTH ROCK

Teacher: "Now all of you take your seat and draw a picture of Plymouth Rock."

Alex: "Do you want it to be a hen or a rooster?"

(Answers to questions on preceding page)

1. The Polar bear.
2. The hummingbird.
3. The blue whale, which is known to reach a length of 111 feet and an approximate weight of 100 tons.
4. The alligator and also the crocodile.
5. The wolf, such is the keenness of his sense of smell, his sagacity, and his apparent understanding of the wiles of man.
6. The chimney swift.
7. The bison.
8. The raccoon.
9. The rabbit.
10. The ruffed grouse.
11. The owl, the prairie dog, and the rattlesnake.
12. The kangaroo and the opossum.
13. She has such a voracious appetite, is so very much larger, and is so lacking in sentiment that she is as likely to eat him as to embrace him.
14. The whale.
15. The white-tailed or Virginia deer. A running broad jump of 40 feet, 2 inches has been measured.

Boy Scout Activities

AUSTRALIA will soon celebrate its 150th Anniversary, and December 29, 1938, to January 9, 1939, the Boy Scouts will stage a Jamboree at a place about nine miles from Sydney, their largest city. It is expected that a small delegation of Scouts and leaders will attend from the United States.

At the forthcoming World's Fair in New York City, it is believed some 150 Boy Scouts will be quartered and working.

In San Francisco, it is expected that provisions will be made for a suitable demonstration camp on the basis that it will be open to Scouts from Local Councils along the Pacific Coast.

Dan Carter Beard, beloved patriarch of Boy Scouts, upon the occasion of a party given him on his 88th birthday, referring to Emancipation Day, related a prayer he used to offer when a lad, "Now I lay me down to sleep," etc., ending with, "and please free the Negroes."

Boys' Clubs

Herbert Clark Hoover, at the annual meeting of the Boys' Clubs of America, at Chicago, in outlining its work and needs, proposed the following bill of rights for boys:

1. Like everybody else, he has a right to the pursuit of happiness.
2. He has the right to play that will stretch his imagination and prove his prowess and skill.
3. He has a right to the constructive joy from adventure and thrills that are the part of an opening life.
4. He has a right to affection and friendship.
5. He has a right to the sense of security in belonging to some group.
6. He has a right to health protections that will make him an inch taller than his dad.
7. He has the right to education and training that amplifies his own natural bents and that will fit him into a job.
8. He has a right to a chance in getting a job.

Mr. Hoover further explained, "Those are not all his rights, but these are the ones that this Association is concerned with."

The former President of our country is National Chairman of the first-named organization, in addition to being Honorary Vice President of the Boy Scouts of America.

A big silver dollar and a little brown cent,
Rolling along together they went,
Rolling along the smooth sidewalk,
When the dollar remarked—for the dollar can talk;
"You poor little cent, you cheap little mite,
I'm bigger and more than twice as bright,
I'm worth more than a hundred-fold,
And written on me in letters bold,
Is the motto drawn from the pious creed:
'In God We Trust,' which all can read."
"Yes, I know," said the cent, "I'm a cheap little mite,
And I know I'm not big, not good, not bright,
And yet," said the cent, with a meek little sigh—
"You don't go to church as often as I!"

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Wilbur Parr, of Denver, Colorado, visited here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Geo. Parr.

Jack Burrell was confined to his home for a week with illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Jed Orme visited with friends in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Royal Neighbor Juveniles held a regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Albin Fabreque.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walsh visited at the William Yates home in Green River.

Mr. and Mrs. William Willson and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Johnson visited at the Clarence Jensen home in Farson.

Anton Mamone has returned from a month's stay in Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, where he went for the benefit of his health.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Buxton visited in Pinedale.

John Freeman was confined to his home for a few days with an infected foot caused by stepping on a rusty nail.

The Dave Piaia family visited with relatives in Dines.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Rae are the parents of a baby daughter born September 25th.

Mrs. Carl Bell was a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Menghini visited relatives in Superior.

Mrs. L. G. Parr entertained several children at a party in honor of her daughter, Dolores' fifth birthday. Games

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were played and a lunch served. Dolores received many gifts.

Mrs. Ed. Hoye was a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Miss Gretchen Anderson entertained the members of the B B B Club at her home on Ludvig Street.

Mrs. Maud Emery arrived here from Monett, Missouri, to visit at the home of her son, Jackson Emery, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Winiski are the parents of a son born September 25th.

Maxine, the eight-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Blacker, Jr., fractured her right arm when she fell from a swing at the school playgrounds.

Rudolph Strauss is a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. William Matthew visited with relatives in Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. William Moon, of Winton, visited at the Harry Croft home.

John Coffey is confined to his home with illness.

Harold L. Carlson, of No. 4 Mine, has gone to Fairview, Utah, where he expects to locate.

Reliance

Mr. Joe Dexter, of Evanston, Wyoming, visited several days at the home of his sister, Mrs. Jane Robertson.

Mrs. Robert Auld entertained recently at a party honoring her nephew, "Jackie" Edwards. Games were played and lovely refreshments were served. Jackie received many nice gifts with the best wishes of his little friends there.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Bastalich and Mrs. Thomas Hall visited recently in Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mrs. Hodge Burress left for a visit in Illinois with her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Neil Thompson visited recently in Green River.

Mrs. John Christie and Mrs. Floyd Roberts, of Rock Springs, visited at the James Kelley home.

Mrs. Margaret Rafferty left for a visit in Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferrel Wilde and Mr. and Mrs. William McPhie visited relatives in Kemmerer during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Porenta visited recently in Cheyenne at the Clarence Holmes home.

The meeting of the Card Club given by the Community Council October 1st was well attended. Bridge and Five Hundred were played.

Miss Esther Stroud, of Salt Lake City, is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Stroud.

The Relief Society members motored to Rock Springs to spend an afternoon with Mrs. Margaret Kelley at the home of Mrs. John Christie. They presented Mrs. Kelley with a lovely gift. Ice cream and wafers were served. Ladies in attendance were: Mrs. Jane Robertson, Mrs. Thomas Hall, Mrs. Frank Zelenka, Mrs. Johnny Bastalich, Mrs. Wm. Gibbs, Mrs. Clark Hamblin, Mrs. D. Baxter, Mrs. Wm. Telck, Mrs. George Flew, Mrs. Wm. Wardlaw, Mrs. Mike Korogi, Mrs. Margaret Rafferty, Mrs. S. Peppinger and Mrs. Wm. Sellers.

Mrs. Guy Thomas and daughter (Helen) entertained at a shower on October 10th, for Miss Hazel Thomas, whose marriage to Mr. Leonard Martin was an event of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jorgensen and children, of Boulder, visited recently at the H. E. Buckles home.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Baxter were called to Ogden, owing to the serious illness of Mr. Baxter's brother.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Anselmi and Mr. and Mrs. A. Powell have spent several week-ends during the month in the North country, fishing.

Superior

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Walsh, of Rock Springs, visited recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woolrich.

Joe Mettam, of Carlsbad, California, is visiting relatives in Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Jiacoletti, of Kemmerer, were Sunday visitors in Superior. They attended the Hanna-Superior football game.

Willie Acker and Pete Stemac have left for California, where they will attend school.

Mr. Frank Pelican, Mrs. Fred Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. John Engstrom, of Rawlins, motored to California. While there, Mr. Pelican attended the American Legion convention.

The card party given by the American Legion Auxiliary for the benefit of the milk fund, was a financial and social success. Prizes were awarded W. H. Richardson, Mrs. Dee Zimmerman, and Mrs. John Soltis.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wylam and son, Roy, spent a recent week-end in Laramie.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Goyen and family, of Winton, visited over the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Loui Kladianos.

Mrs. Lyle Addy and Miss Alma Bowdish were hostesses at a shower given in honor of Mrs. Rosval May, formerly Miss Ruth Addy, at the Club House, September 28th. Bunco was the diversion of the evening. Prizes were awarded Margaret Noble, Sarah Murto and Margaret Kettle. Mrs. May received many useful and lovely gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Waino Lundin are the parents of a son born at the Wyoming General Hospital, Sunday, September 25th.

Frank Kondziela, Sr., and daughter, Rose, returned recently from a five-months' tour of Europe.

Mrs. Percy Pautsch, Mrs. M. A. Hansen, and Mrs. L. E. Harris are visiting in Salt Lake City.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Sharp are the parents of a son, born Wednesday, September 28th, at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Announcement of the death on September 23rd, of a former employe in our Superior mines, Peter C. Hood, has been received here by relatives. He of late had resided with a daughter in Los Angeles, and had been in poor health for some time past. Andrew G. Hood, material clerk at Superior, is a brother, and Mrs. Lou Dierden, of the same town, a sister, to whom is extended the sympathy of their many friends. Mr. Hood, during his life, had been quite active in U. M. W. A. affairs.

Winton

The community extends congratulations to Miss Fern Welsh and Mr. Carl Wagner who were married on October 1, 1938.

Miss Mary Caller was honored at a birthday party on October 6, 1938, at the Community House, a large number of guests were present and dancing was the diversion of the evening. A delicious lunch was served at the close of the evening and Miss Mary received many beautiful gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dodds are the proud parents of a baby daughter born at the hospital in Rock Springs on September 28, 1938.

Miss Alice Radford has been spending a week visiting with friends and relatives in Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Mrs. Enfinger of Jackson, Wyoming, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gunther.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Davidson spent a week-end in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mrs. Catherine Marceau entertained the Altar Society at her home on October 11; following the business session bridge was enjoyed and prizes were won by Mrs. Roy McDonald, Mrs. Catherine Warriner and Mrs. Ray Dodds.

Mrs. L. H. Bump, State President of Woman's Clubs, was entertained by the Winton Woman's Club on October 13, 1938. A musical program of local talent was presented and Mrs. Bump gave a very interesting talk on Woman's Club work in the state. Mrs. Bump was presented with a gift, and a nice lunch was served at the close of the evening. Several out-of-town guests were present at the meeting.

Mrs. K. E. Krueger spent a short visit in Denver, Colo.

Mrs. Earl Welsh entertained at a shower in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Carl Wagner. A large number of guests were present, and Mrs. Wagner was the recipient of many useful gifts. Bridge, five hundred and bunco were enjoyed and a tasty lunch was served. Many out-of-town guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson and Miss Bella Johnson spent a week-end visiting with relatives in Evanston and Salt Lake City.

Mr. and Mrs. Russ Slaughter are the proud parents of a baby daughter born at the hospital in Rock Springs on October 10, 1938.

Mrs. James Hansen bas been ill at the hospital in Rock Springs.

Several Winton people have been successful big game hunters.

Hanna

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bailey are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby daughter born September 6th, at the Hanna Hospital.

An announcement of interest to Hanna people is the marriage of Miss Evelyn Cummings, of Oklahoma City, to John Rodda, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Rodda, of Hanna. The wedding was performed at St. Paul's Methodist Church on September 3rd, at Okemah, Oklahoma. They will make their bome in Oklahoma City.

Thos. Dodds, who was very ill with pneumonia at the Hanna Hospital, is improving.

Mr. J. R. Mann is a patient at the Hanna Hospital, receiving treatment.

Miss Marjorie Bailey entertained the Treble Clef Club at her home September 24tb.

Jas. Finch, who was a patient at the Hanna Hospital, is convalescing at home.

Sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. M. Tolin in the death of their infant son.

Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Klaseen and niece, Miss Ila Mae Nord, of Iona, Minnesota, were the guests of Mr. Klaseen's mother (Mrs. M. Klaseen) for several days.

Rally Week was observed by tbe Methodist Church, beginning with a Sunday School party on Friday, September 30th; Ladies' Aid "Pot Luck" luncheon on Wednesday; Church Board meeting at Wm. Norris's home on Thursday; Mothers' Tea on Friday afternoon; Epworth League party on Friday evening, ending with a Sunday School program, church-membership roll call and communion on Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Love are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son, born at Rawlins Memorial Hospital, on September 26th.

The Women of the Moose and the Loyal Order of Moose observed Mooseheart Day, October 22nd, with a six o'clock banquet followed by a program by the children and dancing at the Finn Hall.

Hanna people who attended the coaching conference conducted by Bishop Cushman, of the Methodist Church at Laramie on September 27th were Rev. and Mrs. V. Brown, Mrs. L. Smith, Mrs. O. C. Buehler, Mrs. Joe Briggs, Mrs. Wm. Norris, Miss Anna Klaseen, Mrs. A. Hapgood, and Mrs. F. W. Amoss.

Mrs. Frank Hearne entertained the Relief Society of the L. D. S. Church at her home on October 11th for a social hour and study of literature. Dainty refreshments followed.

The American Legion held a social at the Community Hall on October 7th.

The Office Broom

Don C. Foote, of the Engineering Department, left for a vacation in Oklahoma, his wife accompanying him.

Charles P. Gail and wife, of Los Angeles, visited relatives here in October. Years back, he resided here, having been connected with the Company's electrical staff. They met Morgan Roberts, Dave Faddis, and others during their brief stay.

Dan Potter and Joe W. Mann, of the Utilities Department, went south after elk early in October, but were unsuccessful.

Robert Muir and wife, of Long Beach, California, spent a day or two in Rock Springs early in October.

R. R. Knill, Safety Engineer, attended the Silver Jubilee Congress of the National Safety Council at Chicago, October 10th to 14th.

Mrs. Thos. B. Holt, of Barberton, Ohio, was a recent visitor in Rock Springs, and was the recipient of many social events during her stay. Mr. Holt was an employe of our Engineering Department some years ago.

Rev. Aloysius Potochnik, some time since employed in our General Offices as clerk and stenographer, lately departed for Jugoslavia, where he will study canon law, etc., at the University of Ljubljana, an uncle (Rev. Cyril Potochnik) being on the staff of the institution. Before sailing, he paid a short visit to his parents here.

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